VOL. 76 NO. 2

"Developments In Nep Control" is the topic of a very worthwhile discussion by Howard L. Loveless of N. C. State College; turn to Page 57.

L. U. N. C.
Commerce R. R.

textile bulletin

FEBRUARY • 1950

FEB 27 1950

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NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. Imitation grease lubrications of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

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Improved Sinclair Lily White Oils, AX, BX, and CX are specially compounded for low friction loss and reduced power demand. They wash out readily. They are also effective rust preventives. To save wear and power, use Sinclair Lily White Oils.

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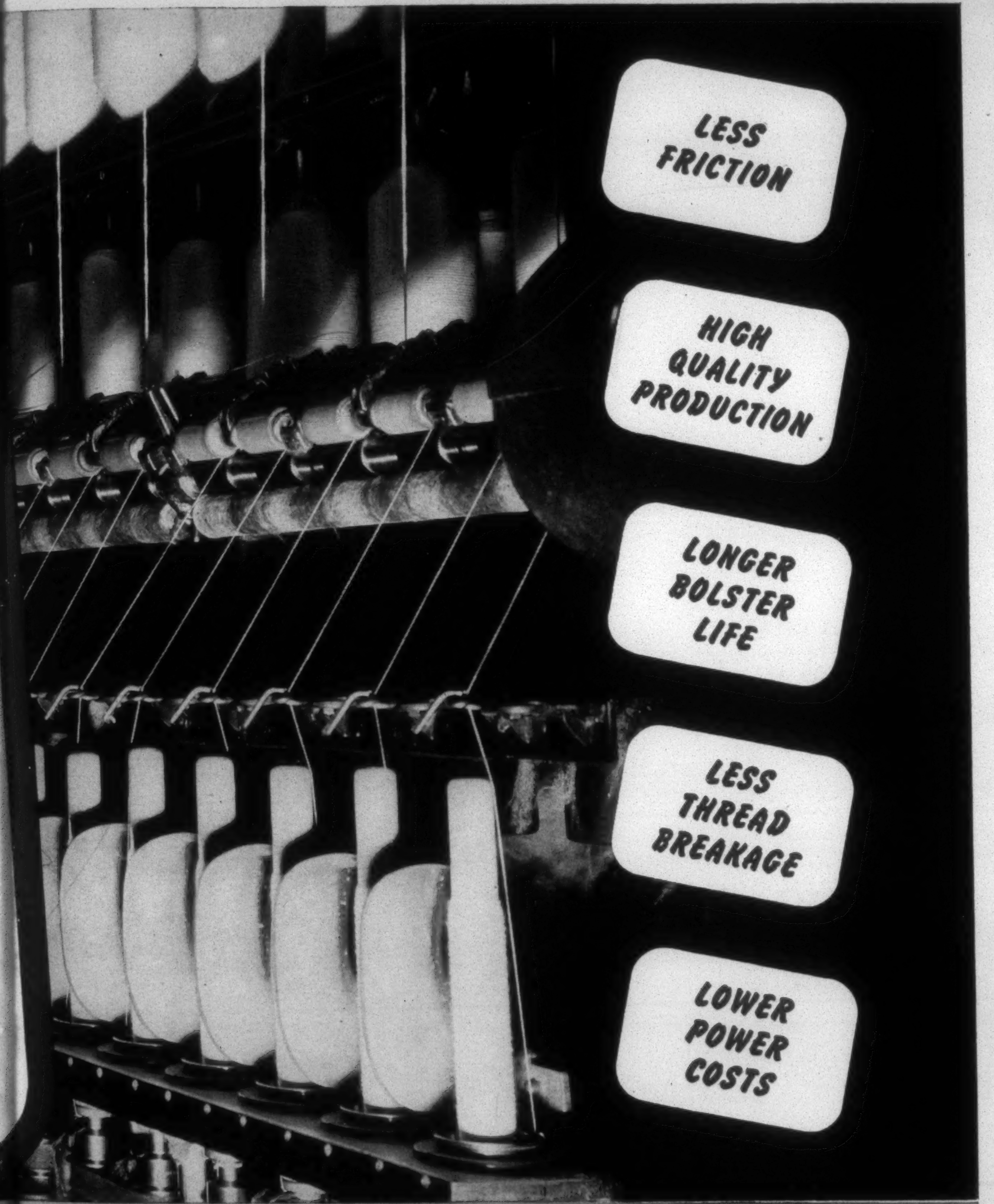

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Your nearest supplier of Sinclair products will gladly arrange for lubrication counsel, or write to Sinclair Refining Company, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

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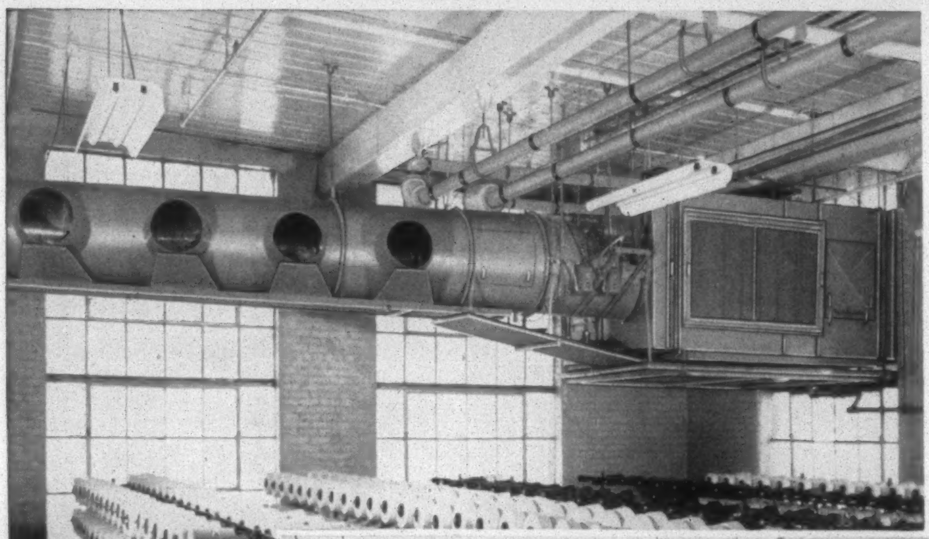
Bahnson AIR CONDITIONING

FOR YEAR 'ROUND TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY CONTROL



The Bahnson Humiduct provides a basic unit system for evaporative cooling and controlled humidity to which refrigerative cooling, heating, air filtering in any combination can always be added. The Bahnson Humiduct unit is both flexible and economical, can be expanded or easily moved. No fixed, built-in installation or expensive apparatus housing required for air handling equipment.

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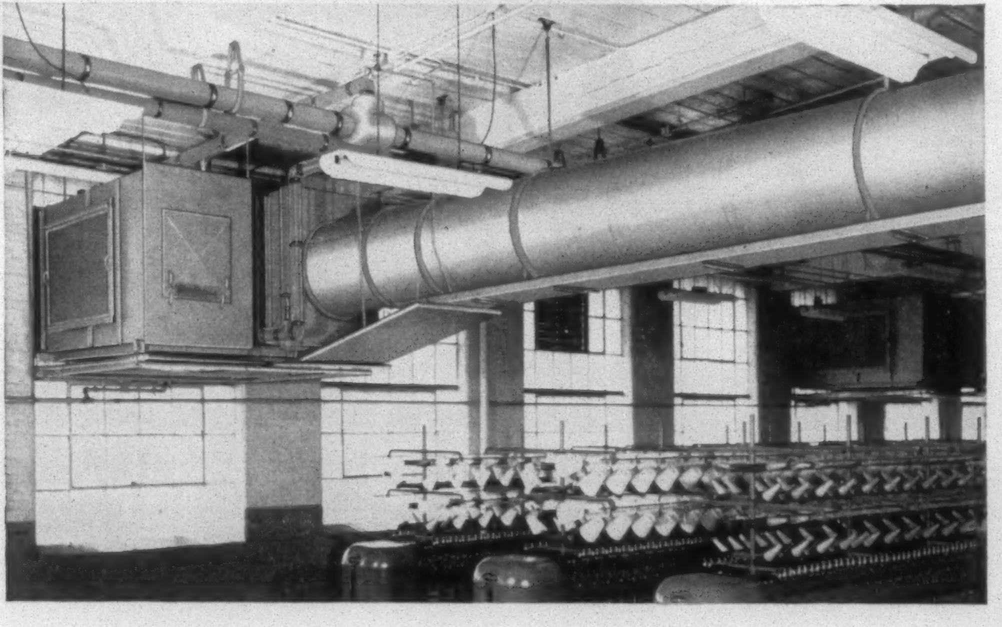

Mills, "looking to the future," can approach the problem of eventual complete air-conditioning by degrees—starting with the Bahnson Humiduct basic unit as now functioning in many important installations.

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a laboratory controlled product that is free of all defects of products produced by nature, and which can be had in desired characteristics. It is the strongest shuttle ever made.

These Are The Materials With Which To Combat High Speed—Friction—Abuse.
They cost less than the Wood Shuttles in final analysis.
We would be happy to supply you with additional facts.
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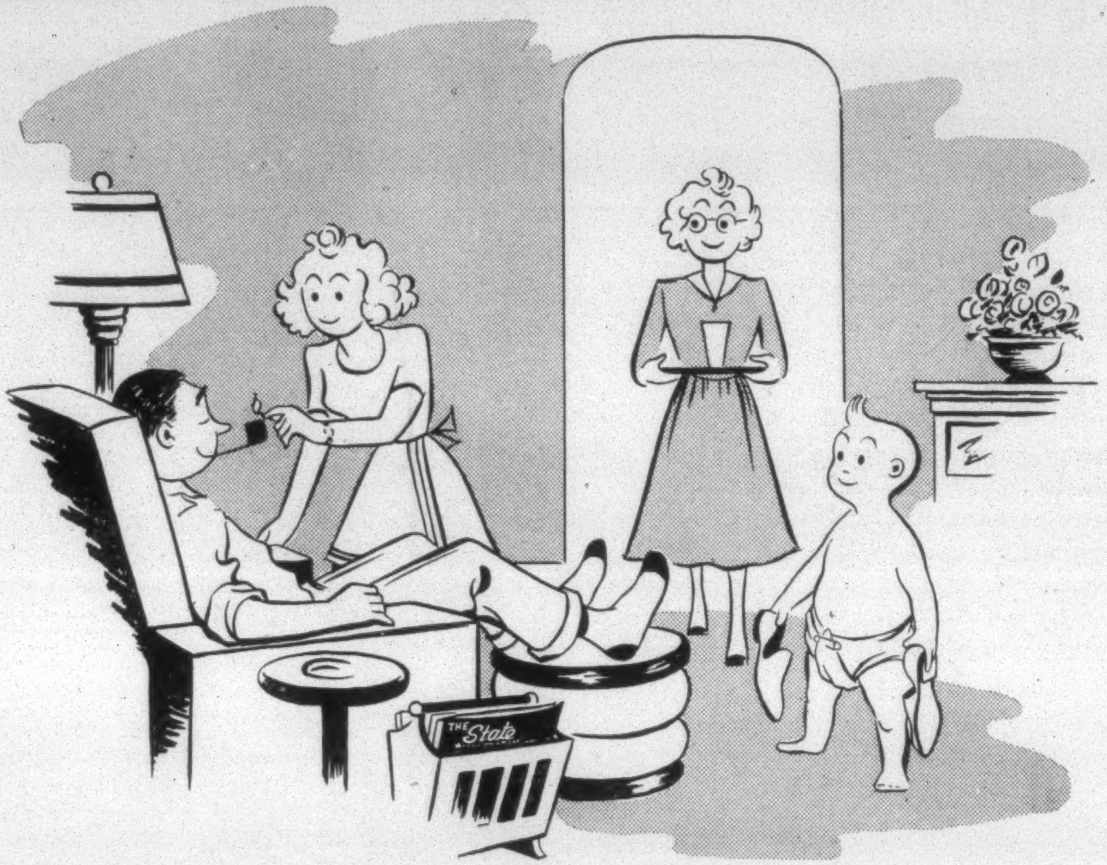

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Paper and paper products are so necessary to business today that it's important to have good service and prompt shipments in order to meet production schedules. Dillard realizes the importance of supplying North Carolina business with the right paper at the right time. Dillard has six conveniently located houses adequately stocked with practically all types of paper and paper products.

Call on Dillard and be assured of prompt, efficient service. You will be served by men who are trained in the proper use of paper and who are able to help with any problem pertaining to paper. There is a Dillard house near you.

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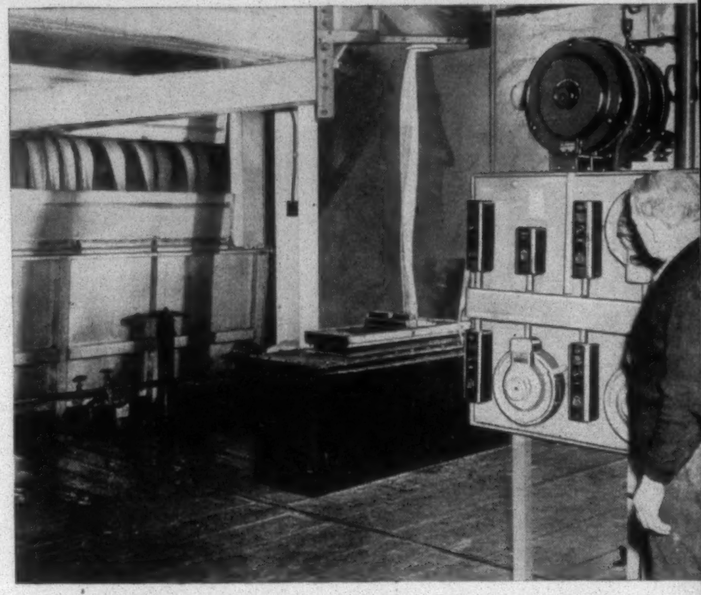
CUTLER-HAMMER

MOTOR CONTROL FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Key to good management in the Textile Industry

It is true the successful textile man must be a good buyer and a good seller. But the fact still remains, the only place where he can exert full control of his operations, and the one possible source of consistently satisfactory profits, lies in the production end of his business. But since success here hinges on wise purchase and wise operation of equipment, he is going to pay more than ordinary attention to the motor control he buys or the motor control he permits his employees to buy. For motor control . . . *good* motor control . . . is the key to all he hopes to gain with his machines. And *good* motor control is more than what you see in the box. It is brains, intelligence, experience, integrity all wrapped up together for the dependable operation textile mills must have.

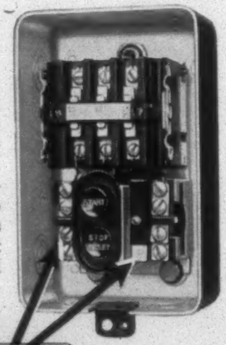
One sure way to get *good* motor control is to consider the 58 years Cutler-Hammer has built motor control; what the "know-how" thus gained means to the control Cutler-Hammer builds for the textile industry. Consider the world-famous dependability of this control. Then try some for yourself. CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1455 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.



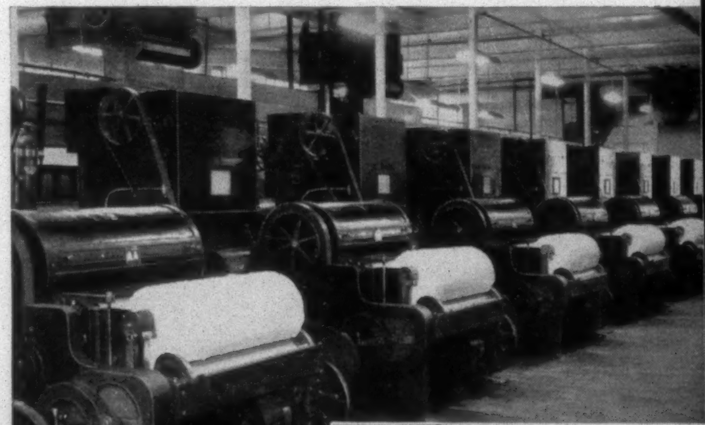
for **PEPPERELL** at Lewiston, Maine, where Cutler-Hammer Control is used at all steps of the continuous peroxide bleaching process.

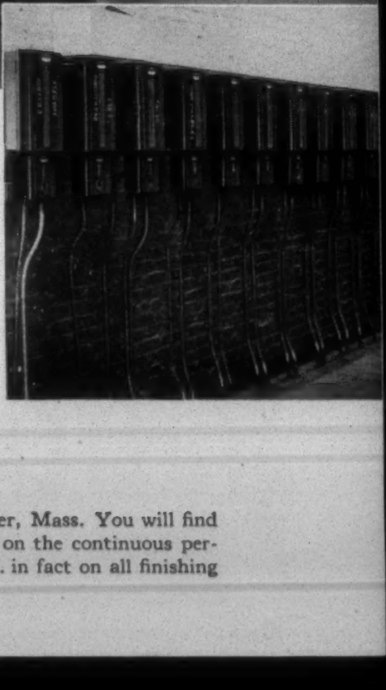
CUTLER-HAMMER EUTECTIC ELEMENT OVERLOAD PROTECTION

One of the most ingenious and useful inventions of all time, Cutler-Hammer Eutectic Element Overload Protection accurately duplicates, measures and responds to heating effect produced within the motor. The world's most widely used and the world's most dependable motor overload protection, not only permits the motor to work *closer* to capacity in all cases but to do so in perfect safety. A standard feature of Cutler-Hammer Control.

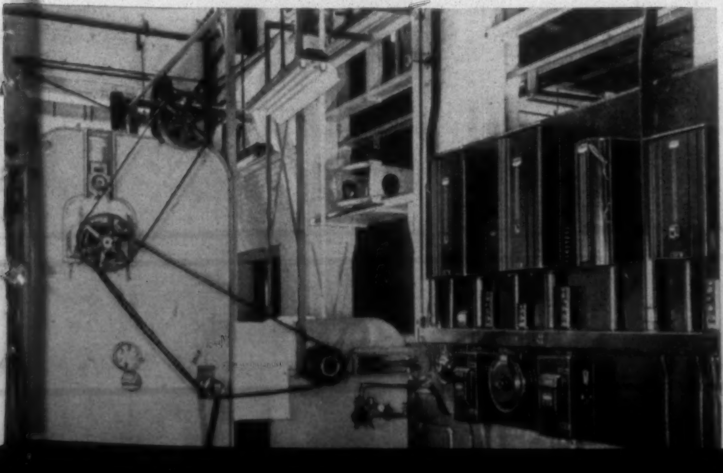


CUTLER-HAMMER
MOTOR CONTROL
C-H



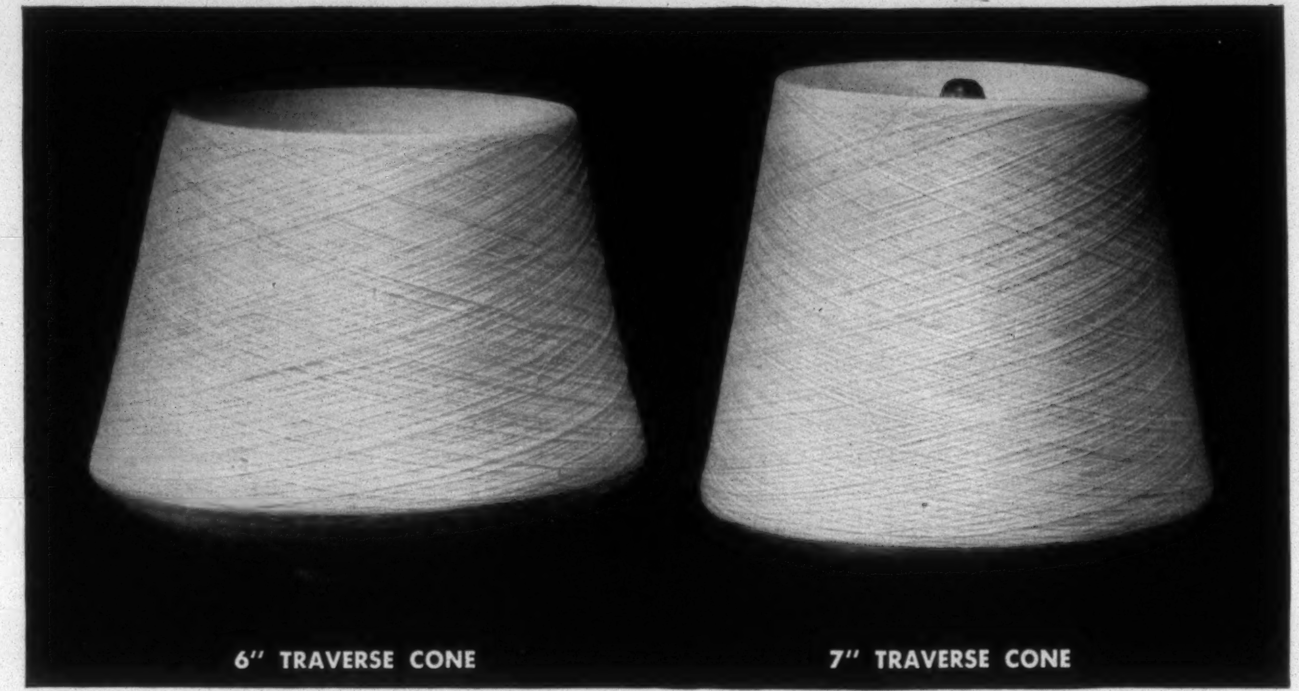


for **EXPOSITION** at Atlanta. Cutler-Hammer Safety Switches and Automatic Starters shown at the right serve the pickers shown above. Cutler-Hammer Control is also used in opening, cleaning, on drawing machines, roving frames . . . on through to the looms in this great mill.



for **CRANSTON** at Webster, Mass. You will find Cutler-Hammer Control on the continuous peroxide bleaching range . . . in fact on all finishing ranges in this plant.

MORE YARN
LESS DOFFING



6" TRAVERSE CONE

7" TRAVERSE CONE

With 7" Traverse Cones on Foster Model 102

More yarn and less doffs per day mean increased production. When you wind 7" traverse cones on Foster Model 102 you get 10% more yarn than on 6" traverse cones with the further benefits of winding by Foster.

The Foster Model 102 winds twice as much yarn in a given time as obsolete models and reduces operating costs as much as 1/3. It provides all the famous Foster flexibility features, too; that is, it can be equipped to wind tubes, knitting cones, dye packages or warping cones, 6" or 7" traverse. It can also be adjusted to wind any taper and any angle of wind from 9° to 18°.

FOSTER MACHINE CO.

WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: JOHNSTON BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE: ROSS-WHITEHEAD & CO., LTD.,
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EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE: MUSCHAMP TAYLOR, LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

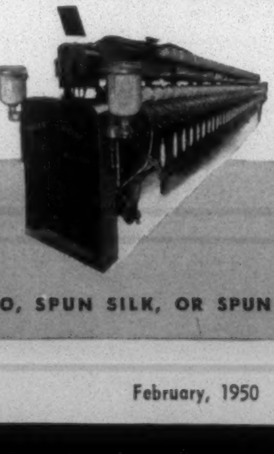
Further achievements of the Foster 102 that mean better quality production at lower costs include:

1 Cone holder which swings out at convenient height, permitting quick easy doffing.

2 Empty bobbin conveyor *below* bobbin pins, which discharges into *standard* sized truck No handling of bobbin boxes. Double conveyor is furnished when different bobbins are used on different sides of the machine

3 Several types of self threading tension and slub catching attachments.

4 Can also be equipped with conditioning attachment.



SEND FOR BULLETIN A-95

FOSTER MODEL 102

FOR WINDING COTTON, MERCERIZED, WOOL, WORSTED, MERINO, SPUN SILK, OR SPUN RAYON YARNS

for *colors* that move merchandise faster!

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SKILLED HANDS OF THE LOOM ENGINEER

now go to work right in YOUR PLANT!

Wilson's unique Loom Rebuilding Methods allow Modernization without excessive profit losses!

The Emil V. Wilson Company is a unique organization of specially skilled loom mechanics and engineers, fully experienced in the rebuilding and modernization of looms. The work is done quickly and efficiently, right on the weave room floor. On jobs involving large numbers of looms a completely rebuilt loom can be returned to production every 30 to 40 minutes! No longer is it necessary to ship your looms away for rebuilding at great expense and sacrifice of valuable production. It will pay you to investigate Wilson's unusual "assembly line" methods of Loom Rebuilding. A telephone call or letter will bring you full particulars on how this new plan can save you hundreds of dollars when you modernize your weave room.

Emil V. Wilson Co.
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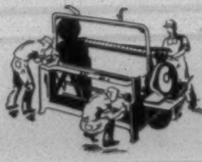
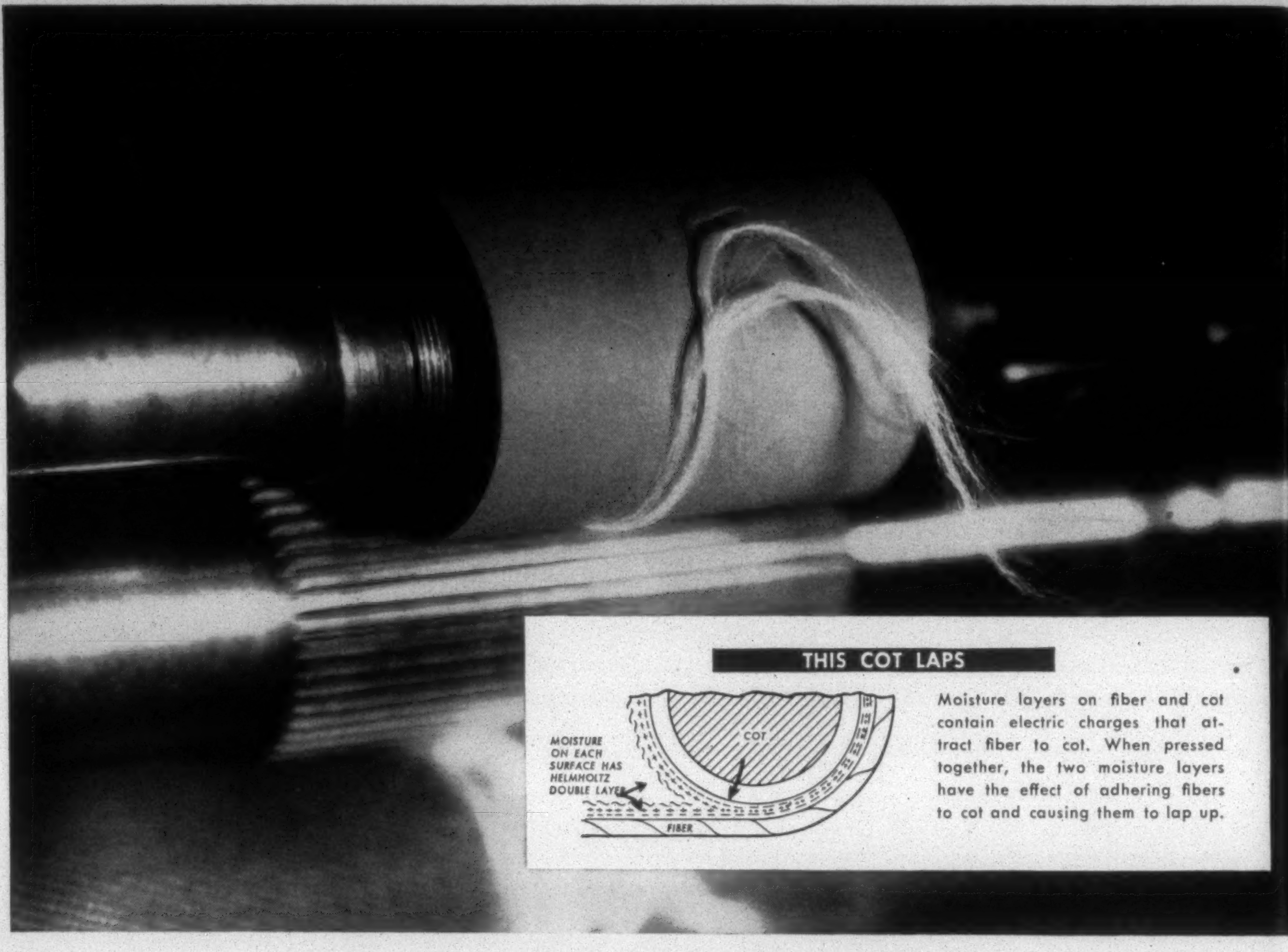
Greenville, South Carolina



LOOM MODERNIZATION SPECIALISTS



THIS COT LAPS

Moisture layers on fiber and cot contain electric charges that attract fiber to cot. When pressed together, the two moisture layers have the effect of adhering fibers to cot and causing them to lap up.

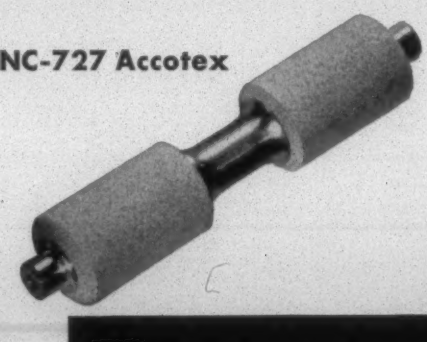
These action photos were taken at 1/250,000 second while cots were running 300 revolutions per minute.

Accotex Cots eliminate

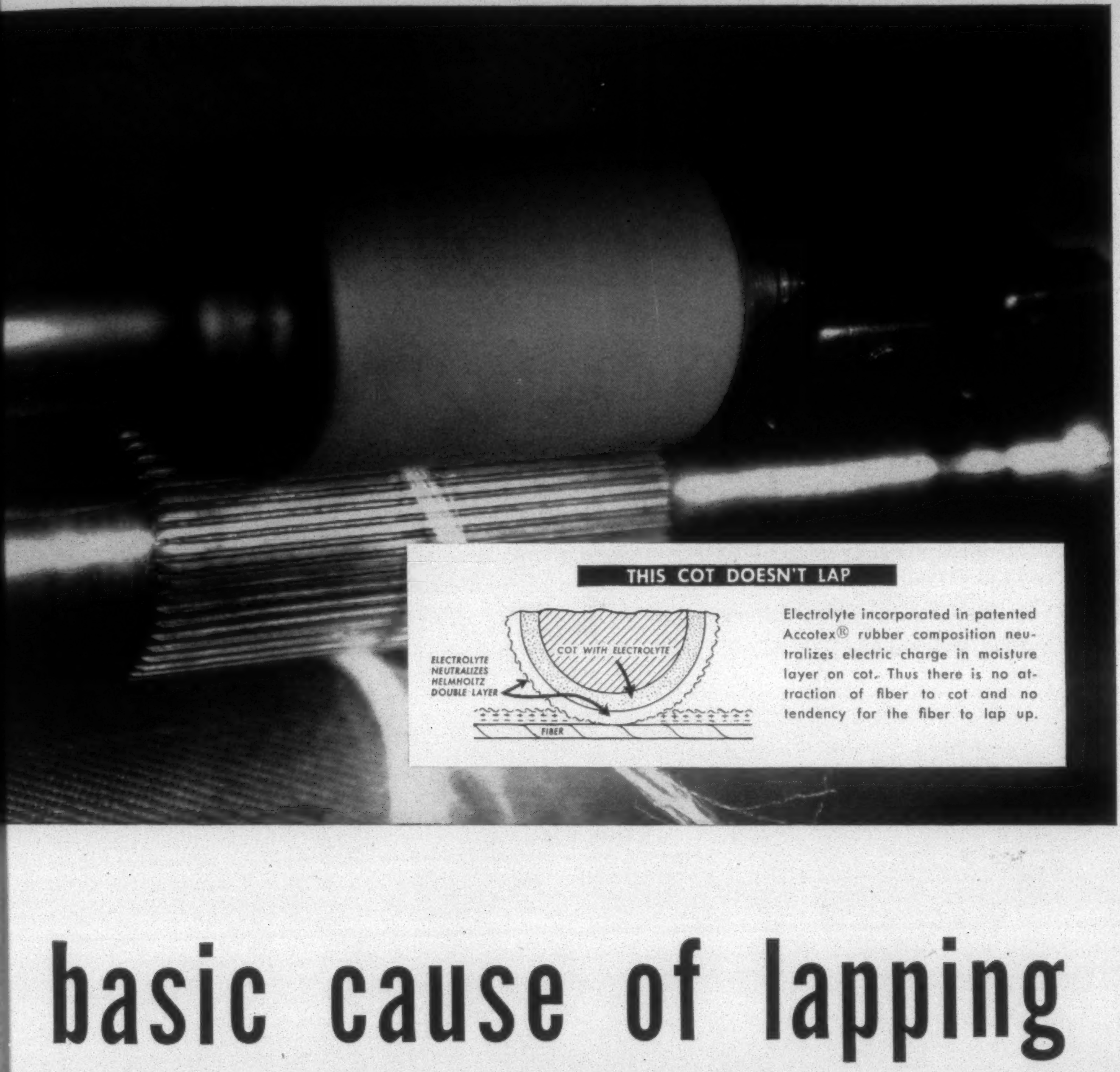
Armstrong's general purpose roll covering . . . NC-727 Accotex

Like all Accotex Cots, NC-727 contains electrolytes to reduce lapping. Made of a cork-loaded synthetic rubber, NC-727 also combines the eyebrow resistance and high friction of cork with the long life of rubber.

Whether you're spinning cotton, wool, or synthetics, Armstrong can supply you with a roll cover specially formulated for the job. Call your Armstrong representative and have him arrange a test installation of Armstrong's Roll Covers that are best suited for your mill.



ACCOTEX COTS
CORK COTS



Electrolyte incorporated in patented Accotex® rubber composition neutralizes electric charge in moisture layer on cot. Thus there is no attraction of fiber to cot and no tendency for the fiber to lap up.

basic cause of lapping

Armstrong's Accotex Cots eliminate the basic cause of lapping—an electric attraction between cot and fiber. Just how electrolytes provide this patented Accotex® feature is illustrated in the photographs and diagrams shown above.

But more important than laboratory tests and explanations is the performance record of Accotex Cots. Actual service on thousands of frames has shown that broken ends don't tend to adhere to Accotex Cots. Hence lapping is virtually eliminated.

In addition, Accotex Cots give you months of front line service without perceptible wear. With most yarns you'll get a total of five to six years of top-quality spinning from these covers. An occasional buffing keeps these cots running like new.

In mills where lapping is a very severe problem, J-490 Accotex Cots are recommended. They combine surface smoothness with electrolytes to further inhibit lapping. For minimum eyebrowing in a synthetic cot plus good lap resistance, see the NC-727 Accotex Cot described at left.

For full information on Accotex Cots, call your Armstrong representative today. Or write Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8202 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Available for export.

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

Look...

No Sharp Corners No Sharp Edges

. . . smooth Inside and Out

. . . and permanently smooth! No snagged hands, no damaged yarn, and no danger of cutting, tearing, or gouging machinery or work.

Excel Utility Truck No. 1300

This EXCEL No. 1300 Truck is made of heavy 16 gauge non-rustable galvanized iron, metal locked and riveted, to outlast any ordinary truck.

Made to customers' specifications. Thousands already in use.

Excel
TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.
Lincolnton, N. C.
"Trucks for the Textile Industry"

the bulletin board

Questions, answers, comments and other material submitted by the readers for use in this column should be addressed to Editors, TEXTILE BULLETIN, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. All material will be edited properly before publication.

INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Sirs:

The writer is asked to speak to the Farmers Grange on cotton production manufactured goods, etc., in North Carolina. Would greatly appreciate it if you could give me your most recent report on number of bales produced, cotton spindles in place, and number of employees in North Carolina.

S. G. Laws
Superintendent and
General Manager
Jewell Cotton Mills, Inc.
Thomasville, N. C.

¶ The United States cotton crop of 1949 was, according to the December estimate, 16,034,000 bales. Spindles in place in the United States were reported recently as approximately 23,400,000 as compared to 37,900,000 in 1926. Spindles in place in the Southern states number 18,300,000, while there are 4,600,000 in New England. Active spindles reported recently were 16,147,000 in the South and 3,522,000 in New England. The total number of textile mill employees in North Carolina runs around 220,000.—*Eds.*

BARRE MARKS

Sirs:

We are making a study of the causes and remedies of so-called barre marks. These marks constitute defects in the cloth and their nature and character are elusive and variable. We know the marks occur when the cloth is woven on the loom and the occurrence may be occasioned by a number of factors, but we have not been able to find out what causes them or what can be done to remedy this condition. We would deeply appreciate any help you could give us on this problem.

V. Plesscher
Research Director
Library of Industrial
Research
415 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Ill.

¶ Barre marks are filling streaks that cause so much trouble in rayon fabrics. They usually are caused by slight variation in filling yarn from one bobbin to another. A great deal of rayon fabric is woven with a box loom, alternating filling, in order to even up this slight variation so that when the material is dyed the streaks will not appear. Barre marks have been a great source of trouble to the rayon yarn producers, and the elimination of them presents one of their greatest problems. Although the manufacture of rayon yarn is about as rigidly controlled as any process or series of processes in the textile industry, the larger companies will admit, for instance, that there will be a slight difference between yarn manufactured in Pennsylvania and yarn of the same count produced in Virginia.—*Eds.*

NEP COUNTING METHODS

Sirs:

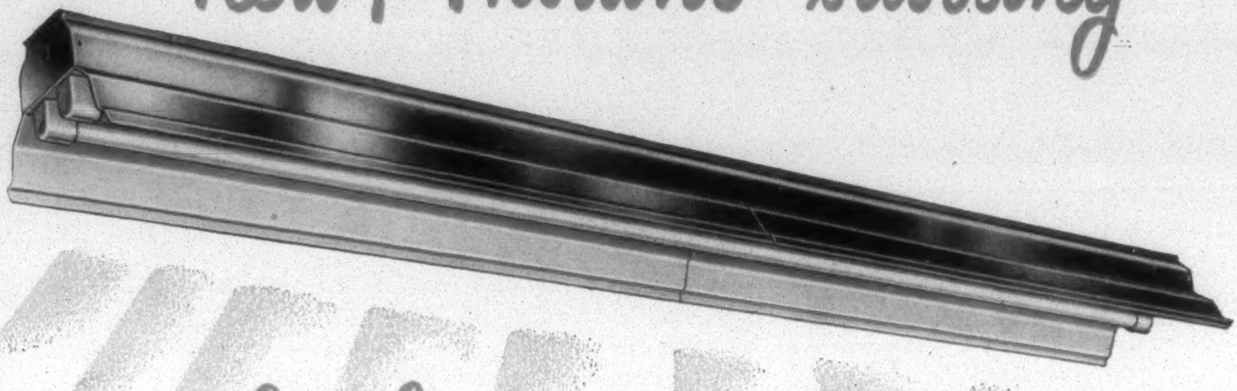
I want to go up to State (North Carolina State College School of Textiles) soon and talk with them about the way they take nep counts. I think neps per square inch is wrong. In my opinion it should be neps per gram, reason being that it is faster, and on a weight basis which everyone can use for comparison. If one mill is making 60-grain sliver and another 50-grain, the square inch basis for comparison is wrong. We have been making nep counts some five or six years based on neps per grain. Prior to that we did our nep count study based on neps per square inch. Experience has taught that in making our checks based on neps per grain we are less likely to make an error. Also, we find that we can do the work faster, as stated previously. Factors that must always be taken into consideration in making tests or studies in the mill are: simplicity, time, and possibility of an error.

We also have a six-month study on Pressley break of fiber in relation to skein break and weave room efficiency which I think you would be interested in.

John M. Caughman
General Superintendent
Spartan Mills
Spartanburg, S. C.

¶ Says J. F. Bogdan of N. C. State's Department of Textile Research: "Mr. Caughman's suggestion of using weight as a basis is appreciated, but perhaps the idea has occurred to him subconsciously from having read our discussion and suggested solution. . . . Our nep counts are corrected on the basis of sliver weights, which are checked at the time that the counts are made. We cannot anticipate all objections to established methods and procedures as we have this, but we do time any long-haired tendencies in our research through periodic meetings

New! Instant-starting



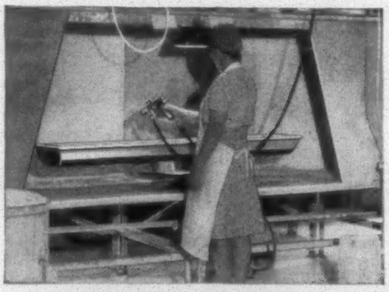
slimline fixtures

with wiring channels as well as reflectors available in Vitreous Porcelain Enamel

● Take a look at Wheeler Slimline Fixtures and you'll see the extra advantages that assure lowest cost in the long run. In addition to the benefits of instant-starting, you get the advantages of Wheeler "Skilled Lighting" design and construction . . . stable reflecting characteristics, easy cleaning, lower maintenance and extra-long service life. These inherent Wheeler features are the results of nearly 70 years of making quality lighting equipment.

Typical of Wheeler engineering thoroughness in Slimline Units is the exclusive auxiliary lamp support at center of fixture to prevent vibration of the 8-foot lamps. Fixture channel is in one sturdy piece . . . available in either baked enamel or porcelain enamel finish. Reflectors are in vitreous porcelain enamel finish only.

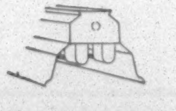
Two types of Slimline fixtures represent another Wheeler "Skilled Lighting" refinement. Each is designed for specific applications. Get all the facts on these latest products of Wheeler "Skilled Lighting". Write to **Wheeler Reflector Company, 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Massachusetts.**



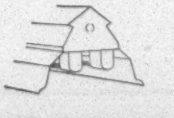
NEARLY 70 YEARS OF "Skilled Lighting" Tradition

Here is one of Wheeler's many veteran workers . . . skillfully applying Wheeler's famous wear-resistant vitreous porcelain enamel surface to the inside of a reflector. Through her faithful adherence to high quality standards, she helps to maintain the distinguished Wheeler tradition of top value in modern industrial lighting.

See all our new 1949 units at Booth Nos. 63 and 64 at the International Lighting Exposition.



Industrial Slimline Unit End view of Industrial Type unit showing flat top. These units are designed for general industrial use under normal atmospheric conditions.



Textile Slimline Unit End view of Textile Type unit showing peaked top especially designed to eliminate frequent cleanings and danger of moisture damage.

Distributed Exclusively through Electrical Wholesalers

Wheeler REFLECTORS

SKILLED LIGHTING

MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881

BORN and BRED in Georgia...

FAIRBANKS TRUCKS AND CASTERS have been made right here in the heart of the South for more than 50 years. The largest, most modern materials handling equipment manufacturer in this part of the country provides a full line of

CASTERS — Swivel and Rigid
WHEELS — Semi-Steel and Rubber Tired
HAND TRUCKS
PLATFORM TRUCKS
DOLLIES
4-WHEEL TRAILERS
SPECIAL TRUCKS of all kinds

Our Design and Engineering Department is prepared to create special units to suit your particular needs.

Our central location assures you of PROMPT DELIVERIES from large factory warehouse stocks. Write or phone...

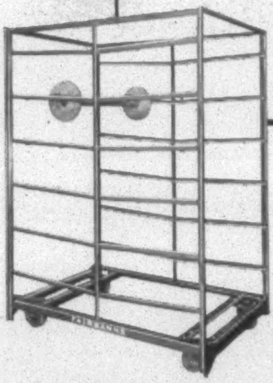
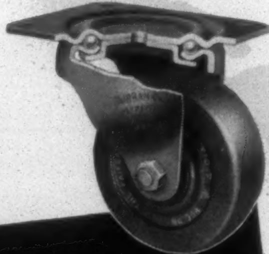
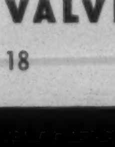


Fig. 3623
Specially Built
SPOOL TRUCK

Fig. 9213
Bale Truck

NO KING-PIN Series "21"
Pressed Steel SWIVEL CASTER
Series "31" RIGID CASTER
in matching heights
Also available with thread guards.





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with mill men from whom we obtain constructive criticism of past performance and valuable suggestions for future work."

¶ We editors recommend to Mr. Caughman a reading of "Developments in Nep Control," published in the Opening, Picking, Carding and Spinning section of this issue. —*Eds.*

FOREIGN MAIL

Sirs:

We wish to express to you our appreciation for the TEXTILE BULLETIN; we find the magazine very interesting. The reports you make on the various meetings give us a lot of valuable information. We judge you are ahead of any of the other magazines we get along this line.

James L. Turner
Manager
Dominion Fabrics, Ltd.
Welland, Ont., Canada

Sirs:

We have read with great interest an abstract of "Fabric Coating With Vinyl Plastisols" by George B. Koch (TEXTILE BULLETIN, Vol. 75, No. 6). Would you care to post to us a complete reprint or tear sheet of this? It will be warmly appreciated.

Aileen Johnson
Librarian
Research Department
Croda, Ltd., Snaith
Yorkshire, England

Sirs:

As a studious I am much interested with cost researches in textiles (cotton, rayon, wool), specially in practical American methods used in the States to get analitically theyr costs as much the distribution of overheads, depreciation, cost of labor, etc. I would like to get some of your publications on the matter. . . .

Dr. D. A. Forti
Via Del Proconsolo, 13
Firenze
Florence, Italy

Sirs:

. . . I note that the article does not mention our firm as Messrs. TITAN'S representative in the United States, and I am wondering whether in a subsequent issue this omission could be corrected. . . .

H. A. Nagel
Vice-President
Edda International Corp.
470 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

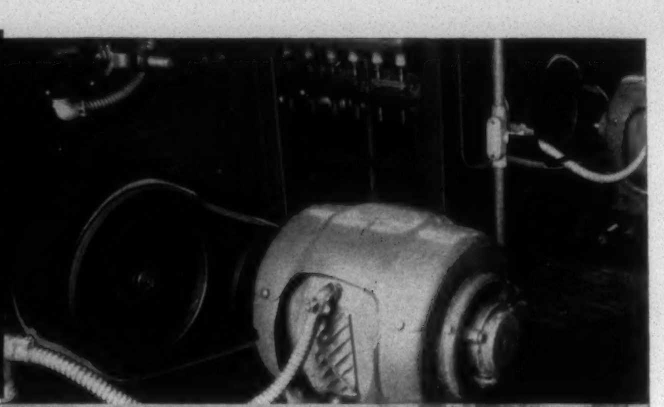
¶ Mr. Nagel refers to an item on Page 60 of our February, 1949, issue dealing with the Fleischer automatic warp tying machine built in Denmark by Titan Works.—*Eds.*

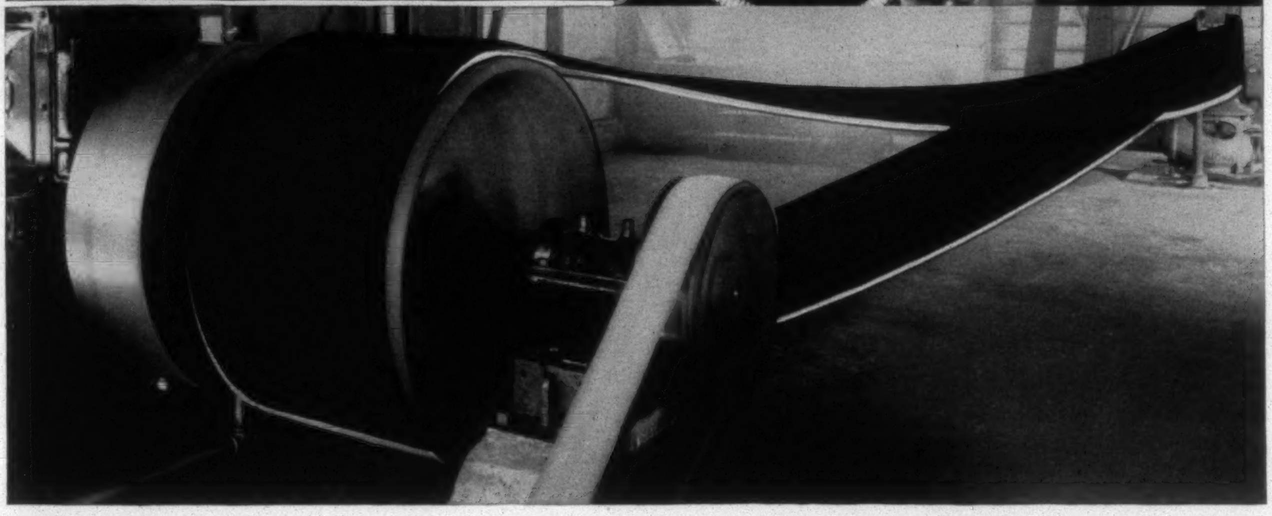
AUSPICES OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS
AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
MAY 8-12, 1950

The Most Versatile

TRANSMISSION BELT

Made





Condor Whipcord Endless Belts are Used Everywhere

. . . for long or short centers, high or low speeds, large or small pulleys, wherever endless belts can be installed. Whether light, fast drives on textile machines, or heavy duty drives on pumps or Jordans, Condor Whipcord Endless Belts save money over any other type of belt.

The foremost feature of a Condor Whipcord Endless Belt is low inelastic stretch. Manhattan engineers were the first to *pre-stretch* cords during manufacture to insure a belt that maintains its tension on the drive without constant take-up. The stout Whipcords are so impregnated with Flexlastics and protected in the body of the belt that no atmospheric conditions affect the length of the belt.

Other advantages of the Condor Whipcord Endless Belt are its outstanding flexibility, its freedom from ply separation, and no splice in the tension or load carrying section. These advantages make it the ideal belt for serpentine drives as on wood working machines.

EXTENSIBLE TIP AIDS LONG LIFE

Still another major belt value is Manhattan's patented Extensible-Tip method of splicing the cover ends. The results it gives you in longer wear are easily demonstrated. Figure A photographs the usual failure of a regular cover end splice. Figure B shows an Extensible-Tip cover end splice still intact after running 10 times as long under identical conditions. If belting is costing money in your plant, by all means have your Manhattan distributor or a Manhattan engineer show you the Patented Extensible-Tip and demonstrate the features of Condor Whipcord Endless Belts.

Keep ahead with Manhattan

MANHATTAN RUBBER DIVISION — PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Products • Rubber Covered Equipment • Radiator Hose • Fan Belts • Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Packings • Asbestos Textiles • Powdered Metal Products • Abrasive & Diamond Wheels • Bowling Balls

textile bulletin

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Look Out, Textile Industry!

We wish to urge—as strongly as possible—that every manager of a textile mill read very carefully the first five paragraphs of the Watching Washington section on Pages 28 and 31. The C.I.O. Textile Workers Union of America, having failed miserably in its "Operation Dixie" efforts to organize a large segment of Southern textile mills, now is trying to pull a fast one. It hopes to regain its losses by surrepticious use of the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. "Surrepticious" in the previous sentence may be the wrong word, since we are convinced that Pepper of Florida, Neely of West Virginia, Humphrey of Minnesota and Chairman Murray of Montana (majority members of the subcommittee) know what is going on. On the other side of the fence stand Senators Taft of Ohio and Donnell of Missouri; Wayne Morse of Oregon, although elected as a Republican, can be counted on to join the majority.

Last August, based upon reliable information which we secured through a very confidential inside source, TEXTILE BULLETIN made mention of a resolution pending in the Senate to authorize the Senate Labor Committee to investigate various issues relating to collective bargaining; this resolution was passed Aug. 15. We later outlined the proposed investigation, one point of which was the status of bargaining in the Southern textile industry. We also learned that a paid staff member of the new subcommittee was lunching daily with John Edelman of the T.W.U.A.

Early in January this subcommittee of seven members held a meeting for the purpose of considering a "report" which had been prepared by certain persons but was presented as the work of its staff. The intent was that the subcommittee would approve this "report," pass it along to the full committee for approval, and then have it issued as a public document. However, senators on the subcommittee which was to approve the proposed "report" found it to be so grossly inaccurate, so filled with erroneous statements and in general so incomplete, that it was withdrawn hurriedly. For more than two hours Senators Taft and Donnell picked it apart. Having failed in their effort to have the government sponsor a false report which could be used to smear the textile industry of the South, the conspirators, rather than have their trickery exposed, arranged to have all available copies of the "report" put under lock and key, with the idea that not one of them should ever get into circulation or its contents become known.

In spite of the effort to keep the contents of the "report" from becoming known we have, through inside sources, secured a copy and, for safe keeping, have placed it in a lock box in a bank.

The first "report" is entitled "Preliminary Report of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare pursuant to S. Res. 140 [Senate Resolution 140]—A Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Labor and Public welfare to Investigate and Study Problems Relating to Labor-Management Relations." It carries the United States Government Printing Office identification number "60062." It contains 49 pages, nine of which are devoted to a discussion of "Status of Bargaining in the Textile Industry in the South."

After the objections and discrepancies were brought out by Senators Taft and Donnell through devastating questioning of the staff members who sponsored it, whole pages in this document were marked out. The second version, carrying G.P.O. No. "60388," was watered down to only 16 pages, less than one of which is devoted to "Status of Bargaining in the Textile Industry in the South," still referred to as a "specific problem thought to have general significance." Deleted from the second "report" are nine case histories of what the subcommittee staff described as instances of terrorism and intimidation by Southern textile manufacturing firms which are "sufficiently numerous and striking to suggest the value of investigation to see whether they fairly represent the situation as a whole, *as the unions strongly assert they do*" [italics ours].

The final report, now labelled officially as Senate Report No. 1213, contains less than three pages, and bears little or no resemblance to the original proposed "report." It still lists as a specific problem thought to have general significance "Status of Collective Bargaining in the Textile and Other Industries in the South."

It falsely states that the staff of the subcommittee sought the advice of representatives of labor and management, whereas the idea originated within the circle of organized labor and with representatives of organized labor who are upon government payrolls. It further states that conferences were held with labor and management groups and others in an effort to acquaint the staff members with the problems involved in particular situations. "Requests for data have been directed to the Department of Labor, the N.L.R.B., the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Justice, to research units of the A.F.L., the C.I.O., the United States Chamber of Commerce, and others." The committee recommends "the continuation and expansion of the present investigation with full facilities for its vigorous prosecution," and asks for a new appropriation of $135,000 to cover its "investigation" in 1950.

We have copies of all three of these reports and have placed them in safe keeping to insure that they can be used as evidence when needed, or when any attempt is made to

Years of smooth-running operation ahead for these new **combers** with the help of Gulf Lubrication

The kind of lubrication these new combers get down through the years will play an important part in determining the quality of the sliver they produce, how long they retain their efficiency, and how much they cost to operate.

To insure proper lubrication, the progressive mill management adopted the quality lubricants and application schedule recommended by a Gulf Lubrication Engineer. As a result, every bearing and gear gets better protection against wear and loss of accuracy. And that means higher quality yarn in the long run, plus lower maintenance costs.

Scores of the country's leading mills rely on Gulf Lubrication, report that it helps them keep their machines and equipment in better condition and helps them reduce costs. They know from experience that Gulf lubricants are high quality, uniform products—that each one does its job well. They have found the wide experience and broad practical knowledge of Gulf Lubrication Engineers invaluable—a source of real down-to-earth solutions for their maintenance and lubrication problems.

This kind of lubrication service has real dollar and cents value to you. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today and ask a Gulf Lubrication Engineer to call.

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GULF INDUSTRIAL LUBRICATION

deny that such a report was prepared and an attempt made to have it issued as an official government document.

This business is a really sinister drive, and is not to be minimized. Very soon the subcommittee will send out a long questionnaire to every Southern textile mill. Mill management should not ignore the questionnaire, but fill it out carefully and return it to the subcommittee. *However, management should make two copies of its answer and mail one each to Senator Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.) and Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.), Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.* This is most important, for the following reasons: The C.I.O. through all of its contacts in Washington is getting ready to load down the subcommittee. The union is proceeding on the theory that employers and managers will neglect or fail to fill out the questionnaire sent to them (with the attitude that "Here's some more government crap that I haven't got time to fool with"), and the subcommittee will have only a one-sided presentation on which to write its final report. It is the intention of the subcommittee to put footnotes, at the bottom of each report page if possible, saying that questionnaires were sent to employers seeking information on a particular point, and that out of 800 or so, only three or four answered. That would make it look bad for the Southern textile industry.

Senators Taft and Donnell want the copies of what textile management sends in to the subcommittee so that as a minority, they can check for accuracy what Senator Murray and his crowd claim in the majority report. If anyone is laboring under the delusion that Murray, Humphrey, Neely and Pepper will not do a mean job on Southern textiles if they get a chance, just give them a chance. They are cooking up a smear of Southern industry such as has never been plastered on before. But the whole smear effort can be defeated and torn to shreds if Senators Taft and Donnell are given the material with which to do it.

Rieve Favors Welfare State

We note the following newspaper dispatch:

> BOSTON, Dec. 6—Emil Rieve, general president of the C.I.O. Textile Workers Union of America, said that the special needs of New England and the nation as a whole can be met only by establishment of a "welfare state."
>
> He told the Massachusetts C.I.O. convention, in a prepared address, that the "welfare state" is a logical extension of the New Deal.

The "welfare state" which is advocated by Emil Rieve, the general president of the T.W.U.A., is a form of government in which all citizens are regimented and in which no individual freedom of action is permitted.

It is the form of government which now exists in Russia, and any person who advocates the "welfare state" is in effect a Communist.

Featured Speakers

The so-called Democratic Harmony Meeting held at Raleigh, N. C., on Jan. 27 and 28 was a harmony meeting because nobody was invited who was not in harmony with Jonathan Daniels or would not agree to not mention anti-poll tax, anti-lynching or F.E.P.C. legislation.

Only one Southern governor other than Gov. Kerr Scott of North Carolina attended and the Hon. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina was not among those present.

Introduced ahead of Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder as featured speakers were Jack Kroll, director of the C.I.O.'s Political Action Committee, C. T. Anderson, secretary of the Railway Labor Political League, and Joseph Keenan, head of the A.F.L. League for Political Education.

The address of one of the professional labor leaders was referred to by a prominent newspaper correspondent as "a raving, blustering, incoherent talk out of character with the surroundings."

The Raleigh meeting left no doubt about the attitude of the Democratic Party of North Carolina under the leadership of Jonathan Daniels of the *News & Observer.*

Annual Meeting Of N. C. Textile Foundation

Since the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., was chartered in 1942, the annual meetings have been held in the form of a dinner at Greensboro, N. C., usually at the Greensboro Country Club.

As the development of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College has been the prime objective of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., and as the addition to the building of the School of Textiles has been completed and a very large amount of modern textile machinery recently installed, President W. J. (Nick) Carter felt that it would be well to hold the annual meeting at the School of Textiles and give members of the foundation an opportunity to inspect the school and become acquainted with members of the faculty.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., will therefore be held in Raleigh on Feb. 25, 1950, and the following is the complete schedule:

11 A. M.—Annual meeting of North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., in new auditorium in School of Textiles building at N. C. State College.

12 Noon—Annual meeting of Board of Directors in office of Dean Malcolm E. Campbell.

12 Noon to 1 P. M.—Inspection of School of Textiles.

1 P. M.—Buffet lunch prepared and served by wives of members of the faculty of the School of Textiles.

2:30 P. M.—Full-length football game by selected Red and White teams as the closing event of Spring practice at State College. The game will be sponsored by the Monogram Club of State College and there will be a charge of $1.00. The public is invited but there is no need to purchase tickets in advance.

6:30 P. M.—Basketball game between State College freshmen and Wake Forest freshmen in the new William Neal Reynolds Coliseum which seats 12,000 and is by far the finest coliseum in the South.

8:15 P. M.—Basketball game in the coliseum between North Carolina State College and Villanova, both of whom are among the top teams in this country.
It will be the last home game for All-American Dick Dickey of State College, as this is his fourth year.

The Villanova game, like all of the remaining games of State College in the Coliseum, has been completely sold out for some time.

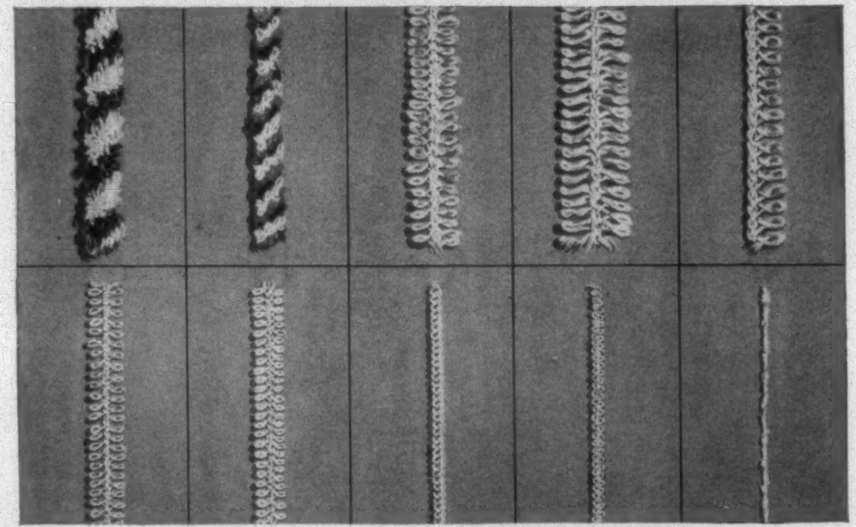
All of the middle or $1.85 seats for the Villanova game were sold before it was decided to hold the annual meeting

Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N.Y. February, 1950

New Novelty Yarns Made by Splitting Tricot

Patented Avisco Process Offers Wide Variety of Original Effects



A few of the Zipknit yarns made possible by the new process.

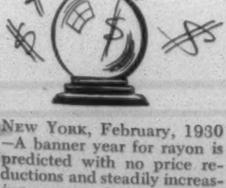
Entirely new and different types of novelty yarns have been created by splitting specially constructed tricot fabrics. This most recent Avisco development, the result of several years of experimentation, makes possible a wide variety of unusual effects unobtainable with conventional novelty twisting machinery. These new types include boucle, ratine and chenille yarns, crepe effects achieved without a turn of twist, and in addition some thick-and-thin and elastic yarns.

Called by the trademark name "Zipknit," these yarns can produce many different kinds of fabrics with a maximum of surface interest and variety of hand. Some are extremely rich and soft—much softer than comparable fabrics made of the standard novelty yarns. Others are rather crisp and even harsh. Random pattern fabrics without a definite repeat are easily achieved.

First successful applications of Zipknit yarns include upholstery and drapery fabrics. They indicate that the future possibilities are almost limitless. Among the many foreseen uses are bathing suits, dress-weight goods and decorations for terry.

A large number of experimental applications for Zipknit yarns are in the process of development. Avisco invites inquiries about the new process, which is being made available to the trade. Address: American Viscose Corporation, Knitting Department, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO



New York, February, 1930—A banner year for rayon is predicted with no price reductions and steadily increasing consumption.

New York, February, 1930—The style trend toward the long dress for women is being reflected by a gain in yardage sales of rayon fabrics.

Washington, D. C., February, 1930—The Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that the word "satin" is the name of a weave and therefore rayon satins can be legally advertised as such.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco®* 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1. **FIBER RESEARCH**
2. **FABRIC DESIGN**
3. **FABRIC PRODUCTION**
4. **FABRIC FINISHING**

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Feb. 25, 1950—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Purefoy Hotel. Talladega, Ala.

March 4, 1950—EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh.

March 5-7, 1950—SOUTHERN SAFETY CONFERENCE, Birmingham, Ala.

March 15-17, 1950—COMMITTEE D-13 ON TEXTILE MATERIALS, A.S.T.M., New York City.

March 25, 1950—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., City Recreation Center (North Church Street), Spartanburg, S. C.

March 25, 1950—Carding and spinning meeting, **TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA,** A. French Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

March 28-31, 1950—NATIONAL PLASTICS EXPOSITION, Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill.

March 30-April 1, 1950—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC.,** Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, **Palm Beach, Fla.**

April 1, 1950—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.

April 15, 1950—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A.

April 27-28, 1950—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY,** Fontana, N. C.

April 27-29, 1950—Annual convention, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,** Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

May 1-6, 1950—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

May 3-5, 1950—Annual **NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE** (sponsored by North Carolina Industrial Commission). Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

May 8-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and **Allied Industries**), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual meeting, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA,** Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

May 17-19, 1950—50th annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA,** Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

June 1-3, 1950—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,** Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 12-16, 1950—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

June 26-30, 1950—53rd annual meeting and ninth Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Equipment, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS,** Atlantic City, N. J.

June 30-July 1, 1950—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Sept. 5-9, 1950—Sixth **NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION,** Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Sept. 11-13, 1950—Silver anniversary convention, **SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION,** El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 11-13, 1950—Seventh annual **SPINNER-BREEDER CONFERENCE,** El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 28-30, 1950—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS,** Portsmouth, N. H.

Sept. 30, 1950—PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A., Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel.

Oct. 2-7, 1950—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION,** Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 12-13, 1950—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 16-21, 1950—INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS, New York, N. Y.

Oct. 26-27, 1950—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

June 18-22, 1951—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS,** Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 18-20, 1951—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS,** Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

June 22-27, 1952—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS,** New York, N. Y.

of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., in Raleigh, but Dean Campbell was able to secure 200 of the $1.50 seats which are the next best and 65 of the $1.00 seats. Every spot on the basketball floor can be seen from any seat. All tickets admit holders to both the freshman and varsity games.

Those who desire basketball tickets should write at once to Dean Malcolm E. Campbell, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. Send check for $1.50 or $1.00 per ticket. Add 10 cents to the total for postage.

There will be no point in asking for any tickets other than the 200—$1.50 and the 65—$1.00 seats which are held by Dean Campbell or asking for any tickets after the 265 are gone. It has been estimated that 20,000 tickets could have been sold but there are only 12,000 seats. There is no standing room.

All persons connected with any textile plant or textile machinery and supply manufacturer which has *ever* made a donation, large or small, to the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., are privileged to attend the annual meeting of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., and be guests at the buffet lunch.

Superintendents and overseers of textile plants will be just as welcome as presidents and treasurers.

Salesmen or clerks of textile machinery and supply manufacturers will be as welcome as the officials of the companies.

Wives and children of those who attend will be welcome and will be expected at the buffet lunch.

There may be textile plants or textile machinery and supply manufacturers who have anticipated making donations to the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., and would like to do so now and have their representatives attend the meeting on Feb. 25th.

They may do so by making out checks to the Foundation, as named above, and mailing them to W. J. Carter, Box S-1, Greensboro, N. C.

Those who make such donations will be upon the same basis as former donors and will not need any special invitation to attend the meeting or to send orders for basketball tickets.

Wallace Employees Reject C.I.O.

The labor election held at the Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C., on Jan. 12 resulted as follows:

For mill	199
For C.I.O.	76

Union Leaders And Tax Returns

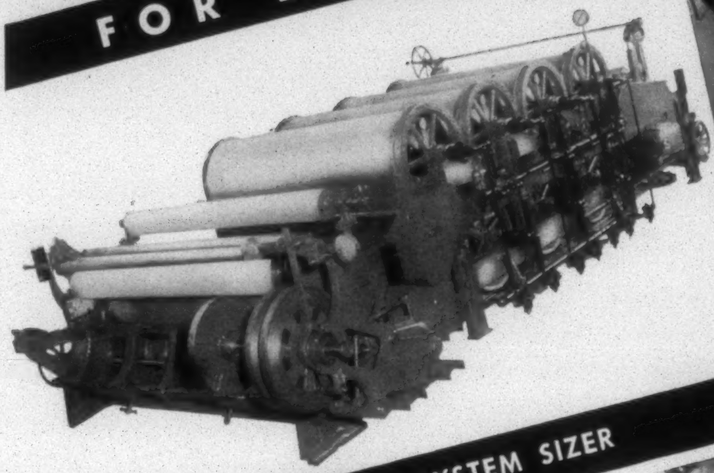
For many years the mill management at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., had, when requested, assisted employees in making out their tax returns.

When labor union racketeers were trying to organize the mills at Roanoke Rapids two years ago they conceived the idea of winning the employees away from the mills by making out tax returns for them in such manner as to assist them in evading taxes.

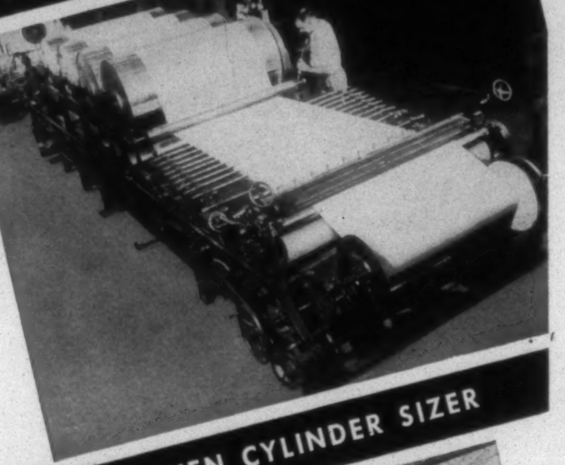
Treasury Department investigators have secured scores of sworn affidavits from mill workers telling how the union

Johnson WARP SIZERS

FOR EVERY SLASHING NEED—

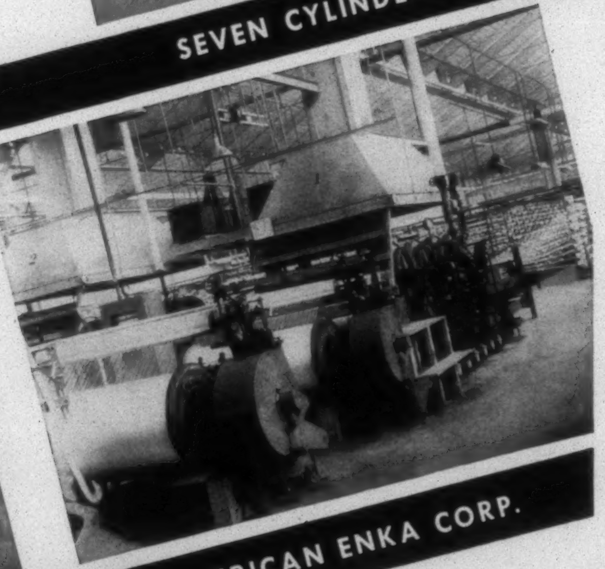


SEVEN CYLINDER SILK SYSTEM SIZER



SEVEN CYLINDER SIZER

NINE CYLINDER SIZER



AMERICAN ENKA CORP.

For sizing viscose, acetate, cupra ammonium and spun rayon, cotton, nylon and other synthetic yarns.

Charles B. Johnson

PATERSON
NEW JERSEY

organizers encouraged them to fill out fraudulent tax returns. Here is one example of a conversation between Organizer Toby Mendes and a mill worker.

Mendes: "How much do you donate to church?"

Mill worker: "I don't go to church."

Mendes: "Do you pass by a church on your way to work?"

Worker: "Yes."

Q: "What church?"

A: "The Methodist Church."

Q: "Fine. You gave a $300 donation to the Methodist Church last year."

Q: "Do you ever gamble?"

A: "No."

Q: "Do you ever play cards for fun?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "Fine. You lost $300 in gambling debts last year."

The mill worker knew that he had not given any money to the church or had lost any money gambling but, under the assurance of the organizer that it would be all right, made a false affidavit.

Mendes told the mill workers that he and the two other union organizers were former internal revenue agents, knew the inside ropes on how to save money. Later it turned out that only one of the organizers had been connected with internal revenue, and then only as a file clerk in Washington.

Now the Treasury Department is after the mill workers because of their swearing falsely but cannot touch those who made out the false returns because they received no payment.

1907-8 Executive Committee

A few days ago we ran across a pamphlet containing the names of members of the executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina for the fiscal year 1907-1908.

R. M. Miller, Jr., Ch'm.
D. Y. Cooper
W. C. Ruffin
B. S. Robertson
Ashley Horne
B. Frank Mebane
Jno. W. Fries
Lee H. Battle
L. L. Staton
J. O. White
Alf A. Thompson
J. E. Sherrill
A. J. Ruffin
J. P. Leak
S. M. Robinson
J. P. McRae
J. L. Hartsell
E. H. Williamson
H. W. Lilly
R. S. Reinhardt
R. R. Ray
A. E. Moore
D. L. Gore
H. M. Chase
W. H. Ragan

W. C. Houston, Jr.
D. A. Tompkins
Geo. B. Hiss
E. A. Smythe
J. W. Cannon
Ceasar Cone
S. B. Tanner
W. A. Erwin
Geo. A. Gray
Robt. S. Mebane
F. K. Borden
C. W. Johnston
D. W. Oates
F. Dilling
Jno. S. Efird
J. A. Long
S. Bryant
C. A. Hunt
J. C. Smith
David Clark
W. H. Watkins
Eugene Holt
J. S. Carr, Jr.
H. F. Schenck
J. E. Williamson

We believe that we are correct in stating that David Clark, then a cotton manufacturer, but now editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN, is the only member of the 1907-1908 executive committee who is still living.

Cotton mill machinery of those days was not the efficient machinery of today and competent superintendents and overseers were rare, and the manufacture of good quality yarn and goods was far more difficult than today.

With the exception of D. A. Tompkins, George A. Gray, C. A. Hunt and Eugene Holt, we do not believe that there is another man upon the list who had technical training or had any cotton manufacturing experience before becoming head of a cotton mill.

Most of them were local merchants or connected with small banks and were placed in charge of a cotton mill when it was decided that a mill was needed in order to give employment to people who could find few opportunities for earning wages.

Many of them began in a very small way. For instance, J. W. Cannon's first mill had only 3,000 spindles but such was his ability that when he passed on his mills had over 600,000 spindles.

When R. M. Miller, Jr., and D. A. Tompkins decided to build the Atherton Mills in Charlotte to manufacture 30s carded yarns, Colonel Jencks of Pawtucket, R. I., came all the way to Charlotte to discourage the venture and to tell them to stick to coarse yarns, as the South had neither the climate nor the labor for the manufacture of yarns as fine as 30s.

Before R. M. Miller, Jr., died he had built and successfully operated the Elizabeth Cotton Mills of Charlotte where high quality 130s combed yarns were manufactured.

As we look over the list we realize that an interesting story of accomplishments could be written around almost every name. It was a really great group of men, a group who, facing handicaps and difficulties, carried the cotton manufacturing industry of North Carolina through its most perilous years.

North Carolina cotton manufacturers, in fact all the people of North Carolina, can well afford to take off their hats to the group named above.

Three Traitors?

When the United States senators from the South called a meeting to prepare to defend the South against the F.E.P.C. and other measures which Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, Senator Lucas of Illinois and others are seeking to force upon our section, three Southern senators were not invited.

These were Claude Pepper of Florida, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Frank P. Graham of North Carolina.

Southern senators seeking to defend the South against vicious attacks dared not admit those three senators to their meeting because they regarded them as traitors to the principles which the people of the South hold dear.

When Hoey of North Carolina, Byrd of Virginia, Maybank of South Carolina, George of Georgia and other Southern senators were to go into a huddle they did not wish to have within hearing distance those whose loyalty to the South was doubtful—Graham of North Carolina, Kefauver of Tennessee and Pepper of Florida.

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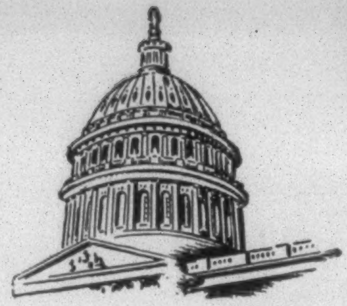

WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

All of Southern industry, from textiles and tobacco to cold drinks, is the target of the far-flung "investigation" which majority members of the Senate Labor-Management Relations Sub-committee is shaping up in consultation with C.I.O. The Senate is being asked to appropriate $135,000 for it; the staff is largely C.I.O. hand-picked, drawn from among union organizers. Besides, Murray, majority members are Pepper (Fla.), Neely (W. Va.) and Humphrey (Minn.)

Intent of the "investigation" is to get squarely behind the C.I.O.'s "Operation Dixie," and smash down opposition wherever it is to be found. The plan aims at every form of industry in the South which is not under C.I.O. thumbs. It will all point to terrorism in keeping out unions.

Sub-committee's drive is starting by sending out thousands of questionnaires to management in Southern industry. Majority's hope is these questionnaires will be ignored, so that sub-committee reports can emphasize this fact, and write reports from C.I.O. data.

Every questionnaire to a manager should be answered, fully and completely. But two copies of all data sent to the sub-committee should be sent also, personally, to its two minority members, Senators Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.), and Robert A. Taft (R., O.) Full data in the hands of the minority will forestall distortion of facts in final reports.

Scope of the "investigation," and points to be emphasized, is being charted by the four majority members. No major or basic industry in the South is left outside. Minority members will sit in only when drafts of proposed reports come up for approval.

F.E.P.C. will pass the House, sooner or later, but become stalled in a Senate filibuster. The issue has split the House wide open, and jeopardizes passage of most of Truman's proposals.

Speaker Rayburn (D., Tex.) is in the "hottest spot" of his political career amid clashing forces over F.E.P.C. Colmer (D., Miss.), meeting him in a corridor, laid a friendly hand on his shoulder, and said: "Sam, if you do not call up F.E.P.C., you may not have the Northerners with you, and you may not be speaker, but Sam, if you do call up F.E.P.C., you can't be speaker if you are not in Congress."

Former National Chairman Scott and McConnell of Pennsylvania led the bolt of 64 Republicans, known as the "me too's," to

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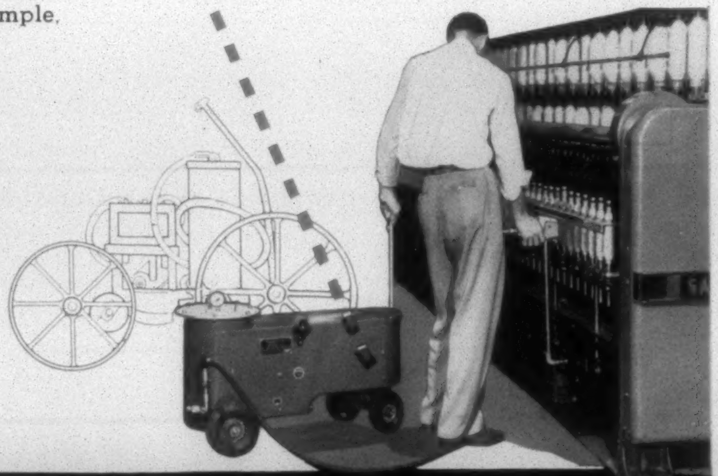

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defeat restoring powers of the House Rules Committee. They aimed a year ago to help repeal the Taft-Hartley law, but hurriedly shifted over because of home district pressures.

Paul L. Styles is slated for the vacancy on N.L.R.B. left by Board Member Gray. Styles is N.L.R.B. regional director at Atlanta, and former A.F.L. typographical unionist. He's been with N.L.R.B. since 1937, and is called a "middle of the roader."

Anti-trust laws would apply fully to national labor unions under a bill brought in by Senator Robertson (D., Va.) Injunctions would be allowed against unions which "unreasonably" restrain trade in products or services essential to national health or safety. The bill would amend both the Clayton and LaGuardia acts.

Southern senators in conference have agreed on a legislative program they will support in this session. The 18 will resist F.E.P.C. and "civil rights" to the end. They did not invite Pepper (Fla.), Kefauver (Tenn.) and Graham (N. C.) to join them.

Truman's peevish crack that Byrnes can run for any job he "bad word" pleases further widened the split between Northern and Southern Democrats. Southerners took it as indication of an all-out intention to smash party spokesmen in the South by any means possible.

The party conference in Raleigh, managed by Fair Deal stalwarts, did more harm than good in ironing out the split between Northerners and Southerners, in the view of experienced observers. It served to focus attention on Byrnes and the wide-open deflection in the South.

Plans of the National Security Resources Board call for stopping all civilian production as soon as the next war starts. Only "austerity" goods, under tightest controls, will be allowed.

Appropriations totaling $35 billion had final passage in the House without a record roll-call vote. Ninety speeches were made for economy, but the record does not show any speechmaker cast a final vote to trim down the enormous spending.

Truman has said nothing to indicate he's trying to check inflation, balance the budget, reduce spending, cut down the national debt or lower taxes. But he's laid a groundwork for later charging Republicans and Southerners with causing a larger deficit by refusing to support higher taxes.

This government has spent $594.5 billion in the fiscal years 1940-50, and appropriations already made for 1951, say Congressional statisticians. Of this, $508.5 billion, or 77 per cent, was wartime and other spending related to foreign policy. About $58 billion, or ten per cent, went for solely domestic projects.

Administration leaders are not so sure business is going to be good in the second half of 1950. They say publicly the outlook is rosy, but privately Truman is told if Congress doesn't kick in with stimulating hand-outs, there may be a real down-turn.

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

More Vulnerable

WITH international policy not definitely determined by our government and with the whole international situation filled with dangers as a result of the aggressive policy of Communism, no industry in the United States should be more concerned than the textile industry.

Several nations are desperately trying to find means whereby they can obtain a better economic situation; in fact, we can truthfully say that unless some nations are able to export manufactured goods their situation is hopeless, as they need the means whereby they can purchase food and other essentials to life from the outside for their, in many cases, half-starved populations.

Many internationally-minded people believe that all countries should be able to ship goods into other countries without any tariff being imposed.

This idea has some theoretic logic. It would certainly prove beneficial to those countries with low labor costs. In considering the idea we cannot afford to overlook the fact that our labor costs are the highest in the world.

The American textile industry is more vulnerable to foreign competition than any other major industry. The automobile manufacturer has little to fear from competition with foreign-made cars for some time to come. Certainly nations such as Japan, China, or India cannot manufacture automobiles and ship them to the United States to compete with American-made cars. The same is true of items like refrigerators, etc.

The above is not true in connection with textiles. There have been periods in the past when foreign textiles have been shipped into this country at prices well below the prices of American-made goods. In the past, cheap labor was largely responsible for that condition, and if we are to follow the free trade policy advocated by some of our leaders we will find foreign textiles sold in this country at prices considerably below our American costs.

If such a situation were to develop, the employees in the textile mills in this country would be very adversely affected by unemployment, curtailed operations, and by lower standards of living.

Let us not believe for one minute that the only people who would be affected by the flooding of this country with textiles made with cheap labor in foreign countries would be the stockholders of the mill.

We have an idea that within the next few years we will hear a whole lot about giving certain foreign countries an opportunity to become self-supporting by permitting them to ship textiles without duty into the United States. We believe that our country should assist in helping to improve the economic situation in many of the countries of the world; however, we do not believe that we can do this to the extent of bankrupting or seriously crippling the textile industry in the United States.—*The Textorian,* Cone Mills Corp.

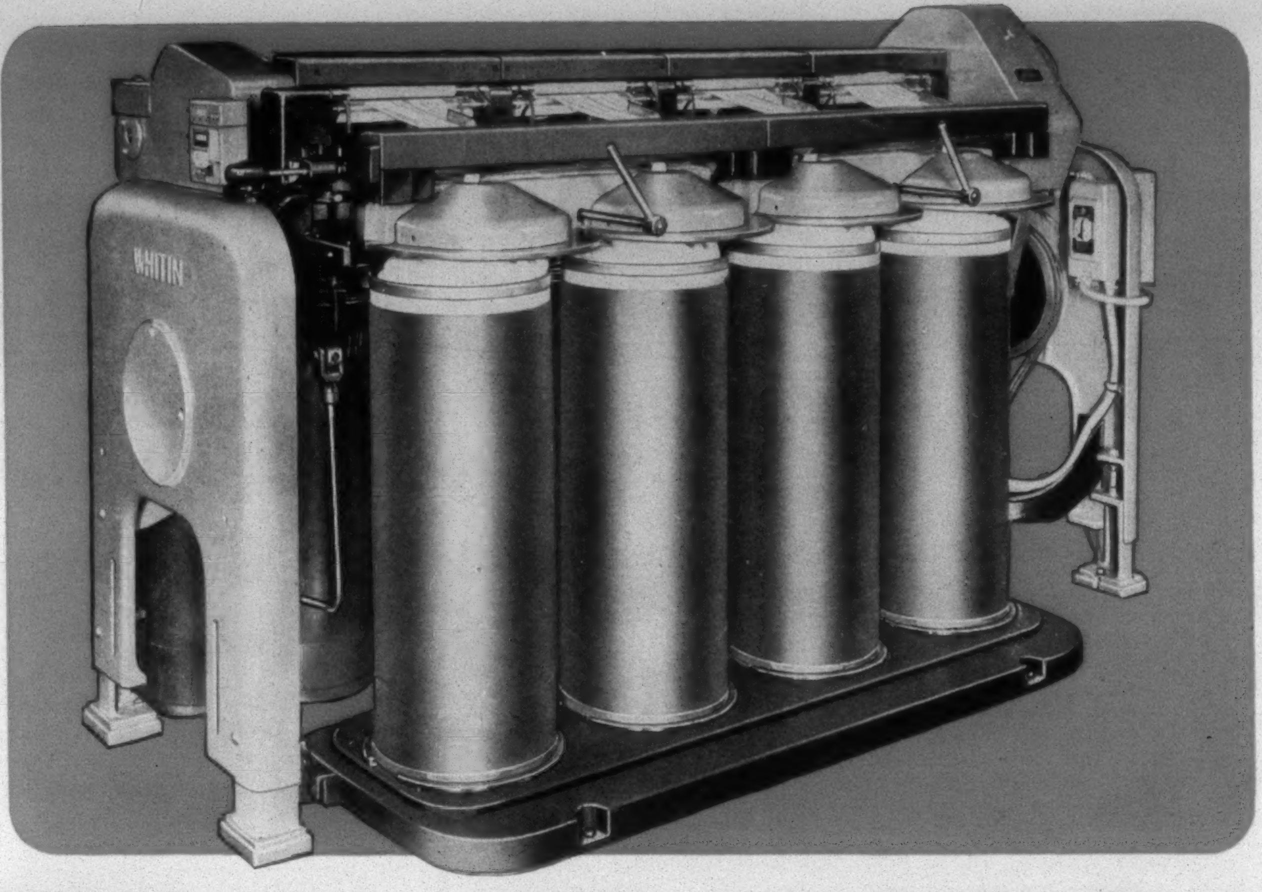
Crying About Taft-Hartley

SOME stalwart Fair Dealers who have shed political tears over their unfilled promises to repeal the Taft-Hartley law may not be through with weeping. Observers close to the political scenes in Washington have said that repealer has no chance of mustering a majority in the current meeting of Congress. The capers of John L. Lewis, with their threat to the safety of the country, are alone ample to discourage repeal support.

The wise and decent thing for the weepers and their White House managers to do would be to agree on the amendment of the law somewhat in line with the Senate action last Summer. Removal of unworkable features together with the strengthening of the law in some other respects, would give us a sound and sensible statute, serviceable for many years to come.

Up to this time the House leadership, mentioned by the White House, has insisted on repeal and rejected reasonable amendments. They have stood for the return of Wagner Act conditions which neither Congress nor the public will tolerate.

The Fair Deal extremists probably will continue to block improvements in the law at this meeting. But if they do the public may come to feel more and more that if the law's detractors don't



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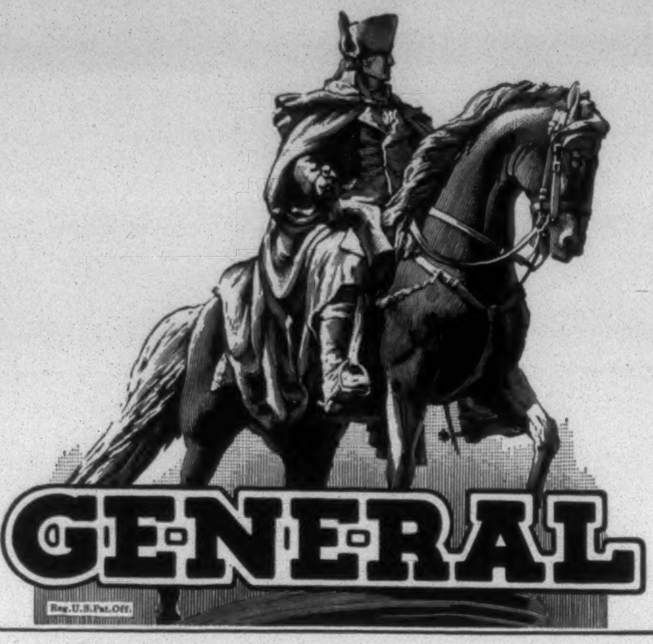

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want the amendments, the Taft-Hartley Act is pretty good as it stands and not at all the oppressive kind of legislation the propagandists have pictured it.—*Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, La.

Facts About Work

THE way a lot of folks go about their job would lead one to come to a conclusion they thought work evil, or a discipline, or a mere means of gaining a livelihood.

But in a sure way—a reality—work is a service.

The needs of the human race must be met or the race would die. In the presence of such needs, it is incumbent upon every able bodied person, just as it was during the war, to use his gifts, his talents and all the intellect that he has, with his physical powers in some productive labor. In doing this he makes his contribution to mankind and the race as a whole. It is a privilege and a service.

Some facts about work, uttered by the great of the past are as follows:

"When work seems hardest is the very hour when you need to work hardest."

"If hard work is not genius, it is the best possible substitute for it."

"Much good work is lost for the lack of a little more."

"The best evidence of ability is immense capacity for hard work and an intense conviction of its necessity."

"Work is given to men not only because the world needs it, but because the workmen need it. Work makes man."

Luther Burbank had this to say about labor: "The knowledge and ability to perform useful, honest labor of any kind is infinitely more important and of more value than all the so-called culture." —*The Commentator*, Union Bleachery.

If all the economists in our country were laid end to end in straight line, their opinions still would point in all directions.—*The Aluminator.*

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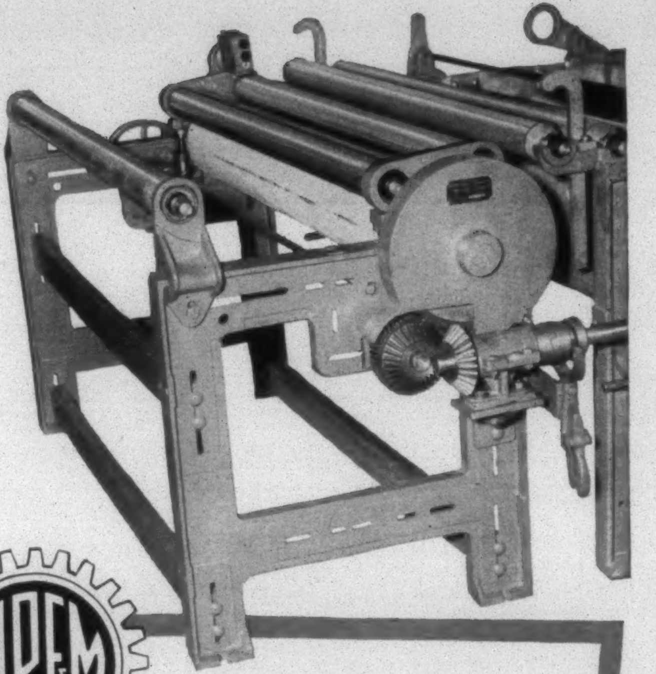

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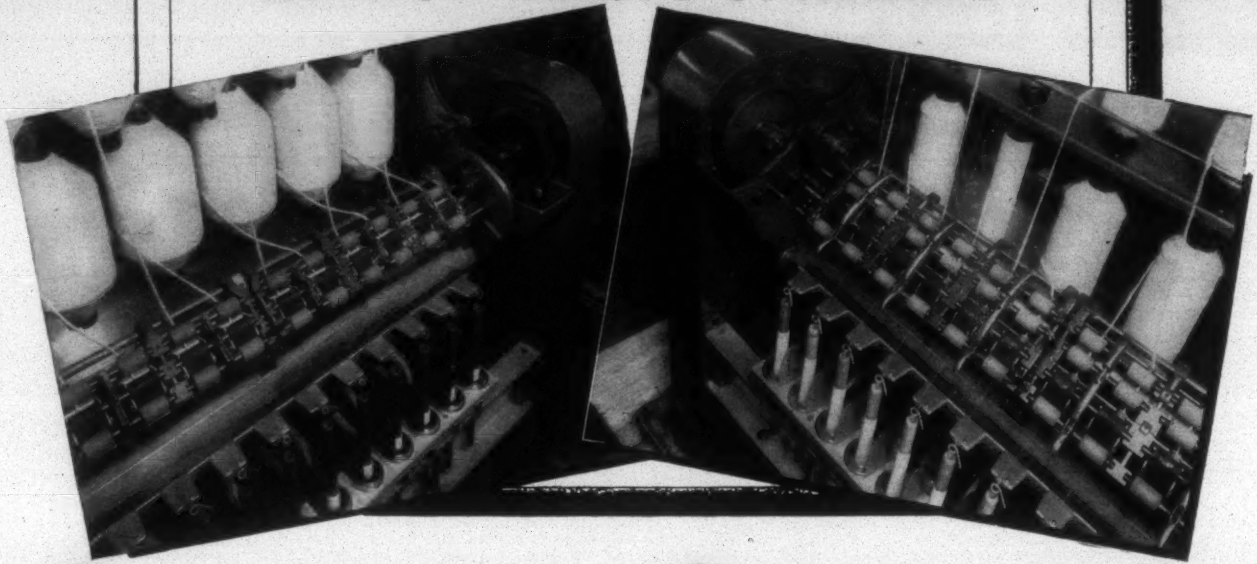

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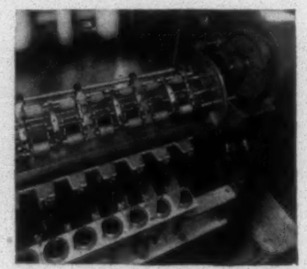

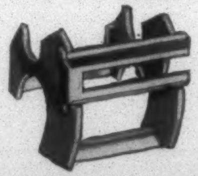

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textile bulletin

VOL. 76 FEBRUARY, 1950 NO. 2

Cotton Council Decries Socialistic Trend

VOICING strenuous opposition to the "broad and sinister drift toward Socialism" in the United States, the National Cotton Council at its annual meeting in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 23-25 pledged itself to a vigorous program designed to preserve the traditional "American enterprise system." Resolutions adopted unanimously by delegates representing the cotton industry in 18 states pointed out that the council cannot successfully do its job of increasing cotton consumption "except in an environment where private initiative is permitted to operate freely through the American enterprise system."

"Only in such an environment can an industry, a business, or an individual successfully increase the quality of its products, lower their costs, or sell them effectively," the council resolution stated.

"Second, the council cannot successfully do its job of increasing cotton consumption unless its customers and prospective customers have money with which to buy. Here again, the American system is the answer. Nowhere else in this history of the world has the average citizen of any nation equaled the purchasing power of the average American today. Nowhere has he owned so much or earned so much; and nowhere has he been so capable of assuring success to an industry which can deliver high quality at low cost, backed by intelligent promotion."

The council took the position that "any public policy or program which jeopardizes the American system of free enterprise, or which embraces or promotes the idea or practice of state Socialism, is a matter of vital concern to the one central purpose for which the organization was set up."

Pointed out as glaring examples of the drift toward Socialism were: the Brannan Plan for Agriculture, compulsory government health insurance, and the F.E.P.C. and "other similar programs which invade the rights of individuals and the states."

Proposals to repeal the Taft-Hartley labor-management relations act also were condemned by the council. "Likewise the council opposes the practice of operating the Federal Government at a deficit under conditions of national prosperity," the resolution continued. "Such a deficit should be avoided by means of reduced governmental expenditures rather than by higher taxes. The type of deficit financing now being practiced betrays a reckless and irresponsible attitude toward the economic future of the American people."

Harold A. Young, cotton producer of North Little Rock, Ark., was re-elected president of the National Cotton Council at the close of the annual meeting. Mr. Young has headed the council since January, 1948, when he succeeded Oscar Johnston, cotton producer, Scott, Miss., who had served as president of the organization since founding it in 1938. Mr. Johnston, this year as in 1948 and 1949, was chosen chairman of the board of directors.

Other officers of the council's board of directors, reelected for 1950, were: L. T. Barringer, merchant, Memphis, vice-president; A. L. Durand, crusher, Hobart, Okla., vice-president; H. Y. Wingate, producer, Macon, Ga., vice-president; William T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., warehouseman, treasurer; and William Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president and secretary. Chosen for another year as advisors to the board were Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., and Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, Tex.

New members elected to the 1950 board of directors were as follows: J. H. Henry, producer, Melrose, La.; S. C. Mack, ginner, Newport, Ark.; Frank S. Pope, warehouseman, Villa Rica, Ga.; L. M. Upchurch, crusher, Raeford, N. C.; and L. Comer Jennings, president of Cowikee Mills, Inc., Eufaula, Ala.

Cotton council delegates re-elected the following directors: George G. Chance, Bryan, Tex.; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala.; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N. M.; Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss.; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif.; W. J. Ely, Snyder, Tex.; George Hamphill, Kennett, Mo.; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; B. L. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.; F. J. Beatty, Charlotte, N. C.; Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, Tenn.; Claude T. Fuqua, Jr., Houston, Tex.; Robert W. Dickey, Phoenix, Ariz.; Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Tex.; Charles W. Shepard, Gadsden, Ala.; Sid Y. West, Memphis, Tenn.; Ben J. Williams, New Orleans, La.; W. B. Coberly, Los Angeles, Calif.; R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C.; George A. Simmons, Lubbock, Tex.; J. R. Strain, Tupelo, Miss.; Charles C. Hertwig, president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Ernest Rees, president of Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Fred W. Symmes, president of Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C.; A. K. Winget, president of Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.

Bright prospects for increased domestic cotton consumption in 1950 were foreseen by Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala., chairman of the council's utilization research committee. The cotton leader, who also is president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, predicted that United States cotton consumption this year probably will run between 8,500,000 and 9,000,000 bales compared with less than 8,000,000 in 1949. "Cotton's position is stronger in many markets than ever before," Mr. Randolph said. "During the war when cotton textiles were difficult to obtain for civilian use, many consumers were forced to accept synthetic fibers and substitute materials. Unsatisfactory experiences with these materials have resulted in stronger consumer demands for cotton in numerous apparel and household markets."

"Assuming that cotton continues to hold 75 per cent of the total textile market, world consumption within the next few years may increase from the pre-war level of 30 million bales to as much as 45 million bales," Read Dunn, Jr., director of the council's foreign trade division, told delegates. "Of this total, 34 million bales might be needed outside the United States. And at the present time it does not appear the world outside will be physically able in the foreseeable future to produce 34 million bales," Mr. Dunn stated. "Cotton's share of the world textile fiber market has declined to about 75 per cent of the total. During the 30-year period before the war, though cotton dropped from 85 per cent to 80 per cent of the whole, actual consumption increased about 35 per cent, about double the population increase. Even at today's depressed level of cotton consumption, the total shows an expansion greater than the growth of the population."

The 1950 crop of cotton fabrics and designs will be the most provocative single factor in the year's fashion activity, Ed Lipscomb, sales promotion director of the council, predicted. "Ask any fashion spokesman what fabric will be predominant in fashion comment this year," Mr. Lipscomb stated. "The answer is cotton." Added elegance for cotton this year will be expressed in a staggering variety of fabrics with new textured surfaces, unusual patterns, and fine finishes, he said.

Aggressive promotional steps to stimulate consumption of cotton bags, plus steadily increasing trade demands, are two factors which are expected to have a favorable influence on the cotton bag market in 1950, Mr. Lipscomb predicted. Textile bags—containers for feed, flour, sugar, fertilizer, etc.—are one of the largest consumers of cotton. Mr. Lipscomb explained that bag manufacturers, textile mills and the Cotton Council are co-operating in an extensive promotional program which is resulting in an increased demand for cotton bags. Re-use value of cotton bags is being hammered home through hard-hitting campaigns conducted by the council and the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association.

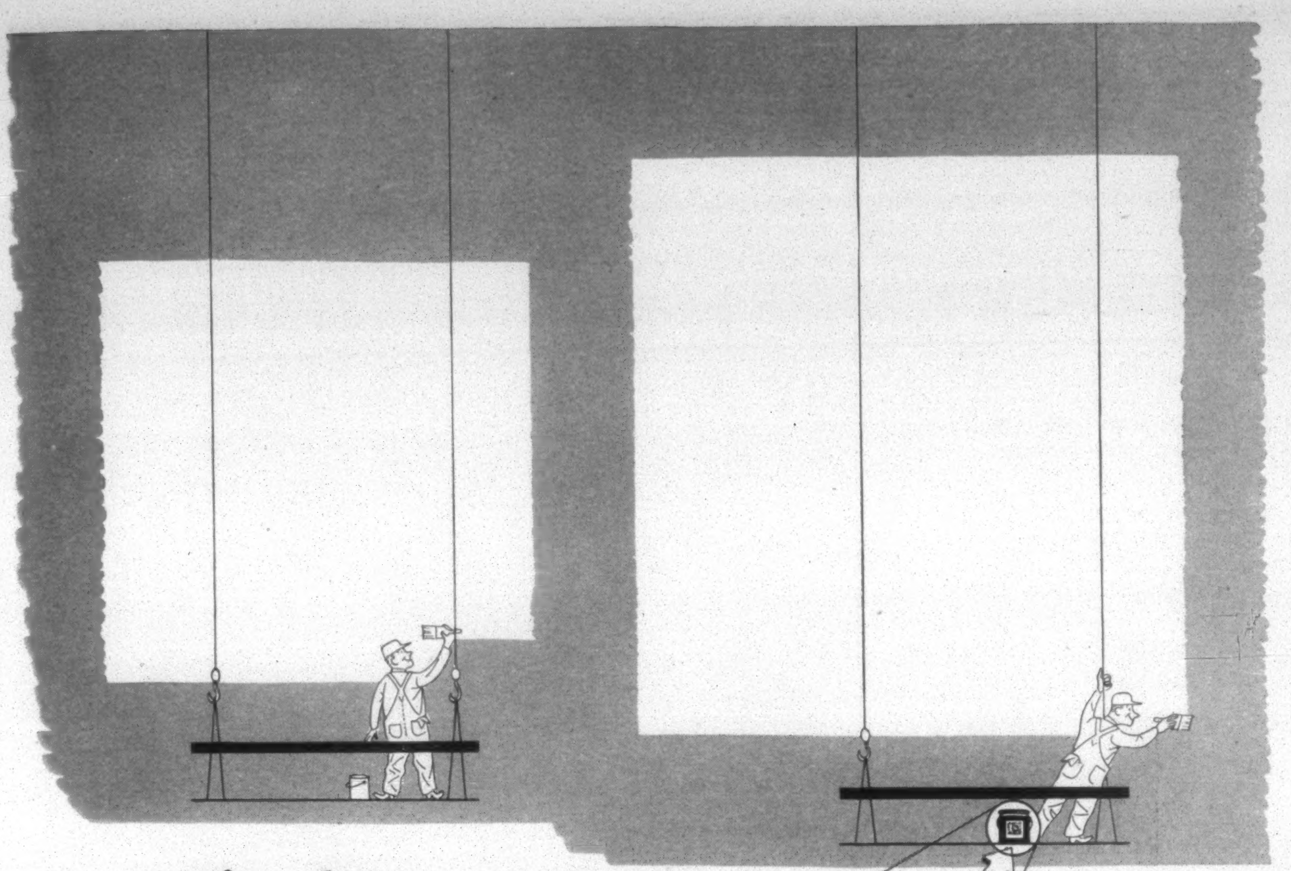
Successful completion of research now under way to impart greater luster to cotton will assure the fiber of a greatly improved competitive position in annual markets for nearly five billion yards of fabric and 600 million pounds of yarn, George S. Buck, director of technical services for the council, declared. In cotton alone the demand for luster is significant in markets now consuming 2,667,000,000 square yards of fabric and 210,000,000 pounds of yarn, the researcher said. "Addition of greater luster to cotton will greatly strengthen its position in markets it now holds through other qualities and would improve cotton's chances of capturing numerous markets now held by competing fibers," Mr. Buck declared. At present, mercerization is the principal commercial method of imparting luster to cottons, but additional research now under way holds promise of further improvements. The council has been active in encouraging luster research both by private laboratories and by other research agencies working under provisions of the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Production of cotton fibers to meet mill requirements for the manufacture of specific products is one of the major problems confronting the cotton industry, Dr. Burt Johnson, Memphis, council fiber technologist, told the delegates. During recent years competing fibers, especially the synthetics, have placed heavy emphasis on furnishing textile mills with fibers meeting exact specifications for varying types of fabrics, Dr. Johnson said. "Though the cotton producers of the country can offer mills a great variety of staple lengths and grades, it is essential that better methods be arranged for making varying types of fibers available when and where they are needed," the scientist said. Dr. Johnson said that the Cotton Council has recognized the necessity of putting fiber properties to work in the right place and is offering technical leadership to the mills and cotton merchants.

American women received good news from Frank A. McCord, director of market research of the National Cotton Council, who said that a considerably increased volume of crease-resistant cotton fabrics will be available in 1950. Declaring that the new wrinkle-resistant cottons, which first became available at piece-goods counters in 1949, will be more abundant this year, Mr. McCord said that crease-resistance is opening tremendous new markets for cotton fabrics in the apparel field. "More than 1,600,000,000 yards of fabrics other than cotton are now consumed in markets where crease-resistance is a major factor," the researcher said. "Cotton may be able to capture a portion of these markets through the addition of crease-resistance to its other desirable characteristics." Mr. McCord said that heavy promotion effort is necessary to tell the story of wrinkle-free cottons to consumers.

In spite of growing competition from rayon and other synthetic fibers, the use of cotton in men's shirts showed a 27 per cent increase for 1947 over the preceding year, Mr. McCord revealed. He cited figures from a new edition of *Cotton Counts Its Customers,* a market study which gives a comprehensive picture of cotton's markets in 1947, latest year for which figures are available. In 1946, a total of

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK, May 1 to 6, characterized by the overall selling theme, "Enjoy that *Cotton Fresh* Feeling," will be backed by the most aggressive industrywide promotion campaign in the event's history, the National Cotton Council has announced. As coordinating agency for the entire promotion, the council will present a power-packed merchandising program to department stores, buying offices, chain stores, mail order houses, mills, selling agents, garment manufacturers and other allied industries.



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440,120 bales of cotton went into shirts, while in 1947 shirts used a total of 557,680 bales to become the cotton industry's second largest customer. Shirts are now second only to the automobile industry, the market research director pointed out.

Cotton can expand its outlet in the linen supply industry with an aggressive program of research and sales promotion, a market research study by the council revealed. The council study concludes that the true rental supply trade is built on cotton, with the future of the industry depending upon cotton's ability to hold the market against paper, plastics and nylon; 1948 consumption was nearly 110,000 bales.

Sharp rises in cotton consumption in canvas awnings and tarpaulins were foreseen by Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., chairman of the council's sales promotion committee. Usage of cotton duck in the awning and tarpaulin field has been increasing steadily since 1947, Mr. Baker said. Total consumption for the two markets in 1948 was 111,620 bales of cotton as compared with 97,340 in 1947—a gain of almost 15 per cent. Trade estimates indicate that consumption was up another 15 per cent in 1949, Mr. Baker said. "Already major manufacturers of cotton ducks report that their production is sold completely well into the second quarter of 1950," the committee chairman reported. Potential market for cotton in the combined fields is in excess of 250,000 bales annually, Mr. Baker said. He announced that plans are being made to intensify both campaigns in 1950.

Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization research for the council, told delegates at the annual meeting that cotton research has made "solid and substantial" progress over the past year and urged further emphasis be placed upon translating results into actual practice and in opening new avenues of cotton research endeavor. Dr. Smith declared that according to the report of Dr. P. V. Cardon, Research and Marketing Act administrator, $1,108,000 was spent for cotton research last year which the speaker characterized as a "real step forward for cotton." Since the Research and Marketing Act appropriation was raised from a total of $9,000,000 to $19,000,000 in 1950 further expansion in total cotton research can be expected, Dr. Smith said.

The council's utilization research head also pointed to further emphasis that has been placed on cotton research on the part of the chemical industry and by universities and colleges.

A successful method for making cotton bags insect-proof has been developed by government and industry scientists, virtually eliminating the costly ravages of insects to cotton bags used for shipping and storing flour and other milling cereals. The announcement was made at the council's annual meeting by a council research spokesman. The insect repellent, pyrethrins or a mixture of pyrethrins with piperonyl butoxide, is applied to the warp yarn during the sizing treatment before the cloth is woven or to the cloth by the padding method before the bags are made. The council representative quoted Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which conducted the project in co-operation with commercial insecticide and cotton bag manufacturers, as saying results indicate that the cost of the treatment will not be prohibitive.

Market Action Of 25 Southern Mill Stocks From 1923 Through 1949

By H. L. McALLISTER, Vice-President
R. S. Dickson & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SINCE 1923 R. S. Dickson & Co. has kept records of the market action of 25 Southern cotton mill stocks. The stocks used in computing the average represent a cross-section of the entire cotton textile industry of the South. Included in the list are mills manufacturing various yarns and cloth products, with plants located in five Southern states. All stock dividends and other changes in the capitalization of these mills have been taken into consideration in compiling the average.

Although 145 is shown as the all-time high on this chart, which point was reached the first half of 1923, the real high in textile shares of Southern mills would have taken place in 1919-1920 when the average would have stood at well over 300. In studying the chart of market action the decline in values began in July, 1923, when the average declined from 143 to a little over 100 the second half of 1925. For the years 1926-1927-1928 the value of these shares fluctuated very little and remained within a ten-point range. In 1929, the first quarter of the year, the decline began and the market continued downward until the low point of 24 was reached at the end of 1932.

The low point of 24 reached in 1932 was abnormal by comparison with other industries. It denoted a complete lack of confidence in the textile industry as a whole on the part of the public, and therefore it was difficult for the value of these stocks to appreciate very much under depression conditions. From the first quarter of 1933 the textile average began to show some improvement and advanced to an average of 74 the first quarter of 1937; from this point, however, a reaction took place which reduced the average to 38 again in the second half of 1939. The third quarter of 1939 was the turning point in Southern cotton textile shares and the advance was gradual each quarter, with only minor reactions, until the high figure of 139 was recorded the third quarter of 1946. From this point the market declined to 122 at the end of 1946, but another reaction took place which pushed the average to the highest point reached since 1923 of 140 the second half of 1948.

It should be noted that these Southern textile shares continued to advance for two years after the general market began to decline in 1946 and the high was not reached until the year 1948. Due to conditions brought about by post-

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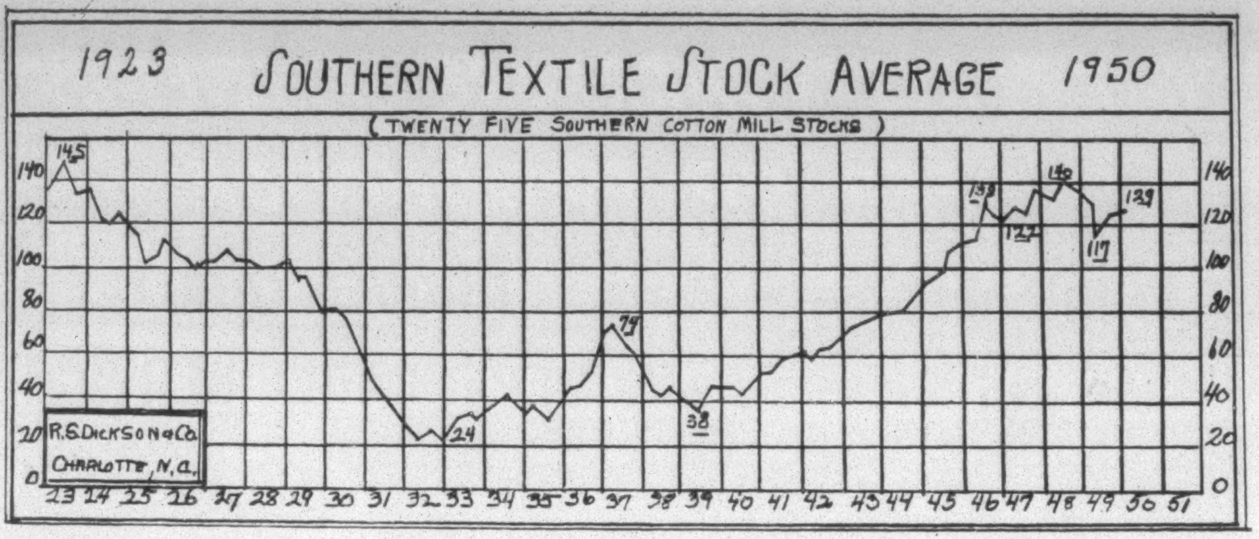
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS



war adjustments, the average declined from 140 in 1948 to 117 the middle of 1949. Then another reaction took place in the market and the average stands at the end of 1949 at 129—12 points above the low since 1945.

During the period from 1929 to 1949 a great many Southern cotton textile mills have been sold, merged or dismantled. The general list of stocks traded actively in the market have been reduced substantially, but those mills whose stocks are still quoted are traded more actively. Substitutions have been made from time to time in the average list, but always in the same type of mill and in stocks selling at approximately the same dollar price. Millions of dollars have been spent in renovation, replacement and improvement in Southern mills during the past ten years. Replacement of old by new long-draft spinning, and addition of long-draft to present spindles has reduced the number of spindles in some plants, but production is higher due to improved equipment.

A number of mill shares are available today at prices that show no investment in plants, since the shares are covered entirely by net quick assets. Financially the mills are in a much stronger position today than at any time during the past 15 years. The outlook for the better mills for the next few years is exceedingly bright with operations at the present time very profitable.

In 1925 there were approximately 38,000,000 spindles in place in the United States, a majority of which were in the North. Today we have only approximately 23,000,000 spindles in place with a majority in the South. Of this number of spindles approximately 20 per cent are operating on synthetic products, leaving only about 18,000,000 spindles on cotton with a steadily increasing population in the United States to supply with cotton textile goods. The general trend is towards more integration within the mills and a closer unity between management and labor, and better trained and more efficient labor. Shares in the better Southern cotton textile mills still represent an attractive investment opportunity.

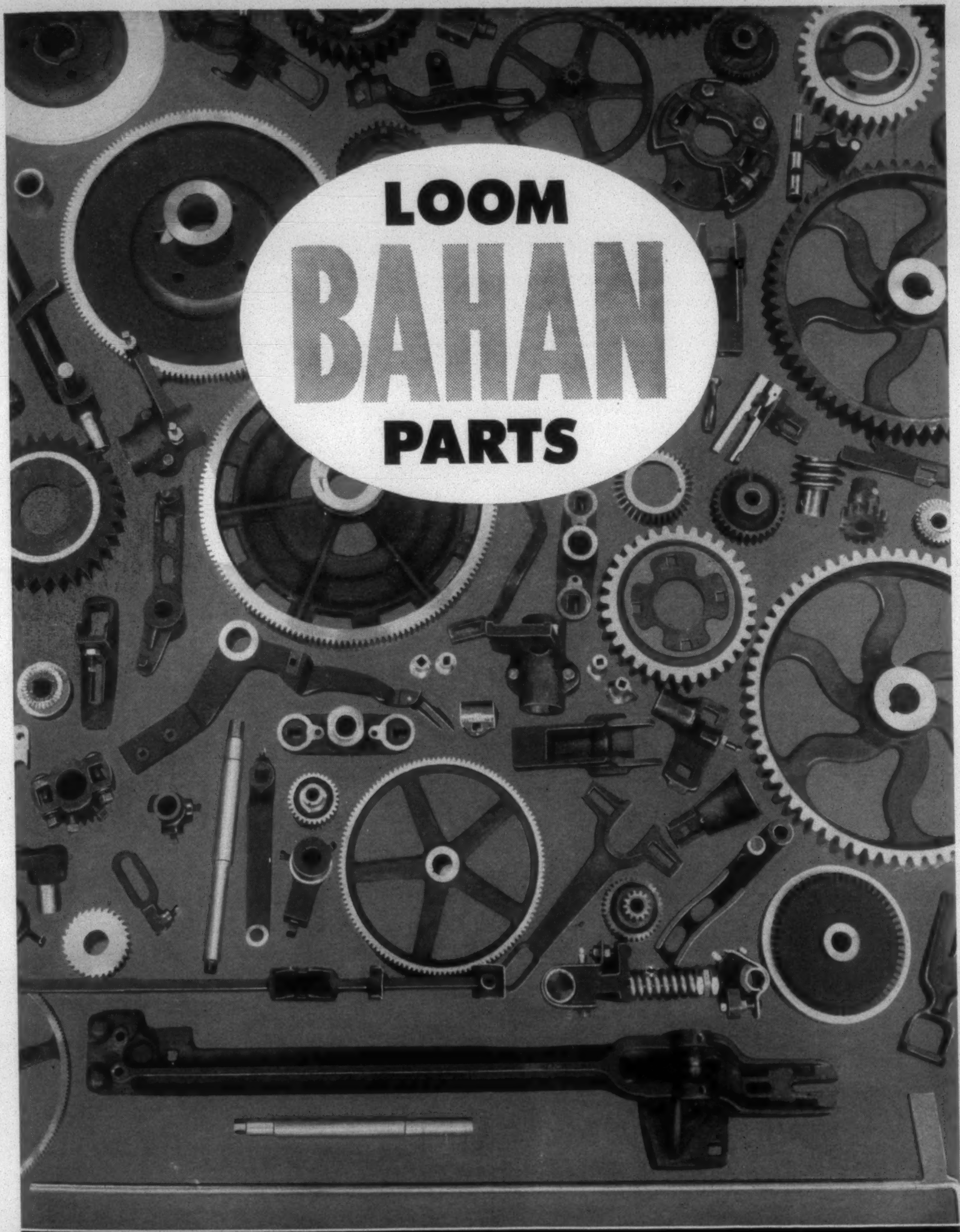
EDITOR'S NOTE: "Son" has had a promotion and is bothered with all the worries and anxieties of a newly-made supervisor. No one knows any better than "Dad" that "Son" will have problems, disappointments and heartaches which cannot be avoided; this letter is intended as help in his situation.

Dear Son—

SO you have become a second hand. I am glad this promotion has been slow coming. You have gained much practical experience as a fixer and grinder. The experiences you have gained could not have been acquired any other way. Certainly, you became discouraged and felt that your progress was slow. Of necessity such progress is slow. Remember, Son, you are building the foundation of a life's work and that foundation cannot be hurried. Certainly some of your classmates have higher sounding titles and maybe they are drawing higher salaries. So what? It is too early to start applying the yard stick. Patience, Son; patience and tolerance. These two attributes, properly developed, will prove your two greatest assets as the years go by.

I am glad that your promotion has come at this time. You well know the textile industry has reached a highly competitive position. Anyone can hold the position of supervisor during a boom period. The industry is now in a position that challenges all that is within us. This is a time when imagination, originality and energy pay off. Don't be afraid to try the untried. At the same time, don't rush in. Be sure you are on safe ground and then go ahead. Also keep in mind that many ideas in the textile industry tried years ago and proved failures, can now be made to work successfully, due to improvements in machinery and equipment and better knowledge of the subject due to research.

Employee suggestions are important to you and your suggestions are important to your overseers. Consider and follow up all suggestions carefully, and if they are not practical or cannot be carried out, be sure to explain why the suggestion is not carried out. Just as carefully explain



BAHAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO., Inc.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RELIABLE TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

Greenville, South Carolina

why it is a workable suggestion and by all means give credit where credit is due. Robbing a person of credit of an idea is stealing of the worst kind, although not always a violation of the criminal code, but certainly a violation of the code of fair play.

The 125 people in your department are a great reservoir of untapped ideas. How successfully you reach and put into practical use these ideas will to a large measure determine how successful you will be in your new assignment, and to a large extent will determine how soon you will reach the next step up on the ladder of advancement.

You ask in your last letter what are the duties of a second hand. Son, it is hard to answer that question specifically. I am sure your overseer has outlined to you your specific duties and I am sure that the industrial relations department has given you an outline of what is expected of you in regard to people. Also I feel sure that the superintendent of your plant has talked with you and explained your position. Make no mistake about the importance of your position. Let me quote what the president of the company I work for says about that position and the importance of a second hand: "You even more than overseers and superintendents represent the policies of our company to our employees, and I am anxious that you recognize the importance of your position. Throughout the textile industry there has been a constant increase in appreciation of your responsibilities and never were your problems more challenging than they are today. In fact, the future of our nation rests in a great part on the shoulders of the foremen who are supervising production."

I express it this way, "Present-day foremanship is the art of directing and supervising the employees, of controlling the stock, and the care and operation of machinery in a department or on a shift, within the boundaries and limits of a budget and policy as set up and defined by top management."

Back in 1915 William Stephens, then general superintendent of Goodyear in Akron, Ohio, said: "A good foreman intelligently plans and efficiently conducts the affairs of his department or shift as they relate to men, materials, equipment, process, cost, building and plant facilities, organizations and management, with full regard for the human relations and interest in those who work for him, and over him, to the end that the highest quality of work will be produced in the right quantity at minimum cost." No small assignment, is it son?

"Frankly, Elsworth, I think you'd have a better chance for a raise someplace else. Why don't you go look for another job?"

Duties in Card Room

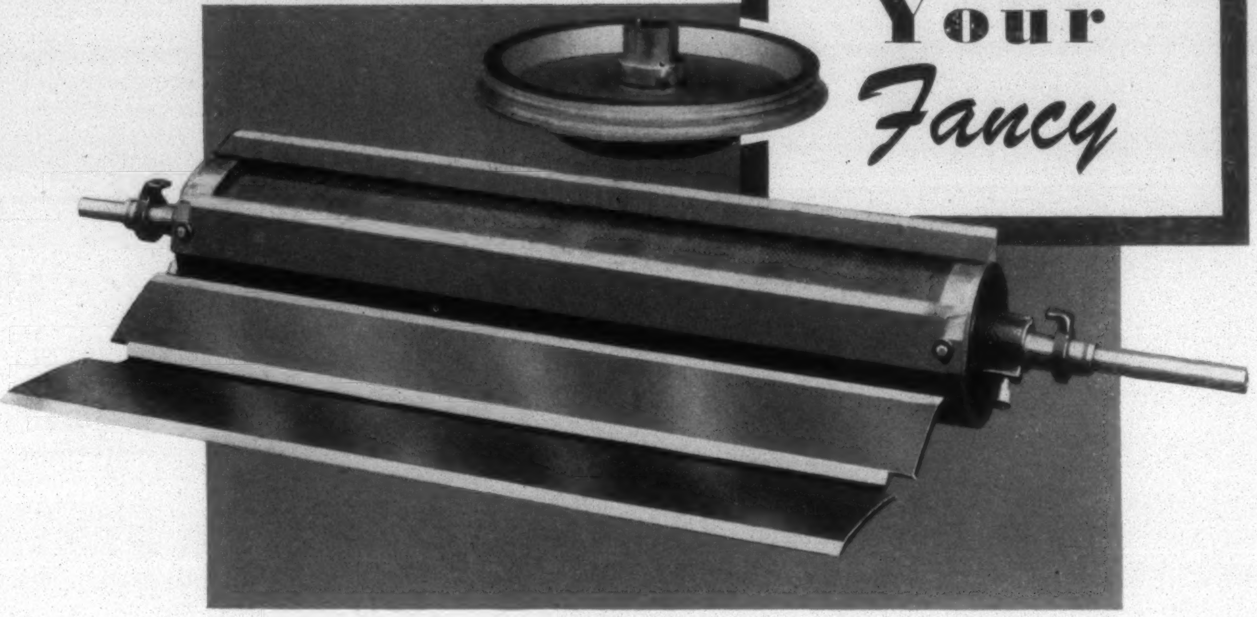
Now to be a little more direct. The following is a schedule that the second hands in the card room of our plant follow:

1. CHECK SECTION MEN AS FOLLOWS:
    - (a) Fixing.
    - (b) Rolls.
    - (c) General up-keep and maintenance.
    - (d) All changes made, gears, stock fed, stock delivered, quality and quantity.
2. CHECK GRINDING AS FOLLOWS:
    - (a) Check frequency of changing grinding fillet.
    - (b) Check condition and setting of grinding rolls and gauge.
    - (c) Maintain frequency of grinding.
    - (d) Check card settings and results.
    - (e) Once per week check card fly waste.
    - (f) Once per month check flat strip waste.
3. CHECK WORK IN OPENING ROOM:
    - (a) Cotton mix and how fed.
    - (b) Waste.
    - (c) Cleaning and oiling.
    - (d) Maintenance.
4. CHECK PICKER ROOM:
    - (a) See that proper cleaning, oiling and fixing is carried out.
    - (b) Weight of laps and production.
    - (c) Kind and amount of waste.
    - (d) Follow up on lap meter charts for correction of yard to yard variation.
5. CARDS:
    - (a) Check both cards and card tenders on both quantity and quality of work.
    - (b) Cleaning.
    - (c) Waste.
6. DRAWING:
    - (a) Check both drawing and tenders on both quality and quantity of work.
    - (b) Roll and trumpet settings.
    - (c) Cleaning and oiling.
    - (d) Waste—amount.
    - (e) Follow up and make corrections as indicated by sliver charts.
7. FLY FRAMES:
    - (a) Check machines and tenders on both quality and quantity of work.
    - (b) Check cleaning.
    - (c) Waste.
    - (d) See that proper identification marks are put on roving.
    - (e) Follow up on returned bad work: tangles, singlings, doublings, etc.
8. OILER:
    - (a) The oil.
    - (b) Frequency.
    - (c) Quality of work.
    - (e) Cleaning duties.
9. SWEEPER:
    - (a) Cleaning frequency.
    - (b) Quality of work.
    - (d) Cleaning duties.
10. DAILY SIZING:
    - (a) Collect and send to laboratory specified samples.
    - (b) Review with overseer size reports and put into execution ordered changes.

General Duties

All of the above are more or less special duties that apply to the card room. There are also some other general duties

To Suit Your *Fancy*



When carding synthetics use this new *improved* Gossett Card Fancy

GOSSETT is now manufacturing a new precision-built Card Fancy, machined to your specifications and tolerances. The extra long spring steel wire fillets are guaranteed to fluff all synthetic fibers from the card cylinder thus enabling the doffer to pick them off evenly.

ELIMINATE LUMPS AND FLAKES

The improved and tested GOSSETT Card Fancy fluffs the synthetic fibers so well that the doffer will pull off and make as good a sliver as you have ever seen. There will be no more excess loading on the cylinder when you install GOSSETT'S proven Card Fancy.

GOSSETT CAN NOW ACCEPT YOUR SPECIAL ORDERS

After many weeks of research and testing, GOSSETT is now ready to accept and fill your special orders for the Card Fancy . . . . . machined to your specifications.

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GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

that will vary from mill to mill. The following is an outline of these duties:

- I. SUPERVISION
  - 1. Quality and quantity of work.
  - 2. Training and instructing employees:
    - (a) Old employees.
    - (b) New employees.
  - 3. Employee relations with company:
    - (a) Encourage suggestions.
    - (b) Familiarize yourself with company policy and rules.
    - (c) Interpret company policy and administer discipline (here is where tolerance and a sympathetic understanding are your most valuable assets if you have them).
    - (d) Settle promptly all grievances presented that are within your jurisdiction.
    - (e) Pass on to your overseer any grievances that are not within your jurisdiction.
  - 4. Placement of employees:
    - (a) Granting absences.
    - (b) Spares.
    - (c) Extra work.
  - 5. Materials:
    - (a) Keep machines in good repair.
    - (b) Study the flow of materials used in process and between departments.
    - (c) Check parts to be repaired.
    - (d) See that proper supplies are available.
  - 6. Working Conditions:
    - (a) Cleanliness and housekeeping of department.
    - (b) Safety devices and safe practices as defined by safety director.
    - (c) Temperature and humidity.
    - (d) Lights.
    - (e) Drinking fountains.
    - (f) Rest room and smoking rooms.
    - (g) Fire fighting equipment in department.
- II. RECORDS
  - 1. Time:
    - (a) Hours worked.
    - (b) Units run.
    - (c) Rate.
  - 2. Maintenance and routine checks:
    - (a) Oiling.
    - (b) Repair work.
    - (c) New parts.
    - (d) Card grinding frequency.
    - (e) Card clothing records.
    - (f) Roll buffing.
    - (g) Overhauling.
  - 4. Employees Records:
    - (a) Nurse's report.
    - (b) In and out records.
    - (c) Employee individual record cards.
    - (d) Overtime.

From time to time you will need to add to and take from the above outline. Remember, Son, you must work with a plan just as a builder works from a drawing or an author from an outline. Your day's work is not measured by the number of footsteps you make in a day. Rather, it is what you find, correct, how you correct and what you improve. Remember it is easy to find something wrong, slightly harder to determine "what" and "how" to correct and more difficult to get that something corrected.

A few things in closing, Son: Be sure you understand all of your overseer's instructions and all of your company's policies. No matter how fair and generous the policy and rules formulated by the top management of your company, unless you interpret and administer these policies and rules intelligently and fairly, your company will not enjoy a good reputation.

When in doubt ask questions. Talk your problems over with other second hands. Work co-operatively with both the second hands of your department and with all the second hands of the other departments. You are all working to the same end—that in making a piece of cloth that will please the customer at a price that will show a profit.

I have purposely neglected answering your technical questions. To begin with, you did not give me enough information to go on and in the second place, part of the information was incorrect. In your next letter be a little more specific and by all means be accurate.

Lovingly,

Dad

The author of "Dear Son" wishes to remain anonymous, despite the fact that he is known in the textile industry as one of its outstanding superintendents. This third part of the series will be followed by other "letters" as "Son" progresses.

Higher Court Law Suits Affecting The Textile Industry

By LEO T. PARKER, Attorney at Law

RECENTLY a reader wrote, as follows: "Our company owns a patent on a process of preparing fabrics. Our question is whether the patent is valid since the same process has been used in the past for other purposes. Please give us information on this point of law."

According to older higher courts an inventor may obtain a valid patent on old and well-known chemicals or chemical compounds, although the invention has been used for other purposes. For illustration, in Wallace v. Mandel Bros., 164 Fed. (2d) 861, the higher court held valid Patent No. 2,236,387. A perspiration inhibiting composition of a liquid solution of aluminum sulfate or, as an alternative, "aluminum chloride" has been well known and long used in anti-perspirant compositions in liquid form. The inventor merely added a new element, urea (carbamide) as "a neutral protective ingredient."

The inventor stated that aluminum chloride or aluminum sulfate which retarded perspiration had proved unsatisfactory and hazardous because their use frequently destroyed the clothing fabric with which they came in contact, whereas

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Try it the next time you order. We guarantee your entire satisfaction.

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he overcome these disadvantages by adding urea, thiourea. The court held the patent valid and infringed, although the testimony showed that an old patent had been issued to an inventor who invented a process for finishing manufactured textiles on which desired sheens were obtained by bath in concentrated sulphuric acid, at room temperature. He found that if the textiles were quickly removed the desired finish was obtained, but if it were permitted to remain longer in contact with the fabric, the latter was destroyed. His patent was on the new process of adding as much as 25 parts of urea to 100 parts of the concentrate and then the fabric could be subjected to contact with the compound for a longer period. The court said: "Though an inventor is presumed to know the prior art in his lines of endeavor, he is not bound by what has been done in remote or non-analogous arts."

The Supreme Court of the United States reversed this decision. See Mandel v. Wallace, 335 U. S. 291. The Supreme Court said: "Long prior to this patent it was generally recognized in the chemical field that urea would react with acids, bases, and salts and produce new substances . . . . which would reduce their corrosiveness. We think the prior art was sufficient to demonstrate to any skilled chemist searching for an anticorrosive agent. . . . ." Hence, according to new patent law an inventor cannot obtain a valid patent on well known chemicals for a mere different use or purpose.

Technicalities Avoid Penalty

According to a recent higher court one guilty of a criminal offense may avoid conviction by proving that the lower court convicted him on testimony he gave *against his will.* For example, in Smith v. United States, 69 S. Ct. 1000, the testimony showed facts, as follows: During 1944 and 1945 one Smith, was the sole owner of Daisart Sportswear, a corporation engaged in the fabrication, purchase, and sale of textile goods. As part of its business the corporation furnished Metals Disintegrating Corp. with cloth bags for filtering and packing metal powders manufactured under contracts with the Army and Navy. The War Production Board had granted Metals Disintegrating high preference ratings to secure the materials necessary to fulfill its government contracts. Because of its inability to provide the particular cloth used to make powder bags, which was of a grayish white duck color, very similar to the canvas used in tents, Metals Disintegrating gave Smith high blanket preference ratings to purchase all the piece goods needed to manufacture the bags. According to a recent higher court and the evidence, through the use of these top priorities Smith obtained piece goods for his company, and in the orders he certified that the goods were to be manufactured into powder bags. Over 2½ million square yards of material were thus invoiced to and paid for by Smith's corporation. Metals Disintegrating, however, purchased from Smith only 11,987 powder bags consisting of 48,920 square yards of material. Moreover, these piece goods which Smith obtained by means of preference ratings consisted of fabrics of a wide variety of colors and finishes. They were resold by Smith's corporation, often still in their original packing, to manufacturers of civilian clothing at prices far in excess of the maximum established by law. In these transactions Smith and his corporation used fictitious names, gave false descriptions of goods and prices, and falsified invoices, but the money paid for the goods arrived by circuitous and devious routes into the bank accounts of either Smith, or Daisart, the corporation. The lower court convicted Smith of unlawfully extending preference ratings in the purchase of textiles; illegally diverting the textiles so procured; and by keeping false records of transactions. Smith appealed to the higher court on the contention that his conviction was illegal since the evidence was complied from his testifying before an examiner of the Office of Price Administration in response to subpoenas issued by that office.

The Supreme Court of the United States *reversed* the conviction, saying: "Petioner (Smith) was compelled to testify at the examination under the Price Control Act. . . . Such evidence is amply sufficient to sustain petitioner's (Smith's) conviction on the informations and indictment." This court also explained that no person guilty of a criminal offense may be legally convicted on his own testimony, since no person is compelled to testify against himself.

Water Content

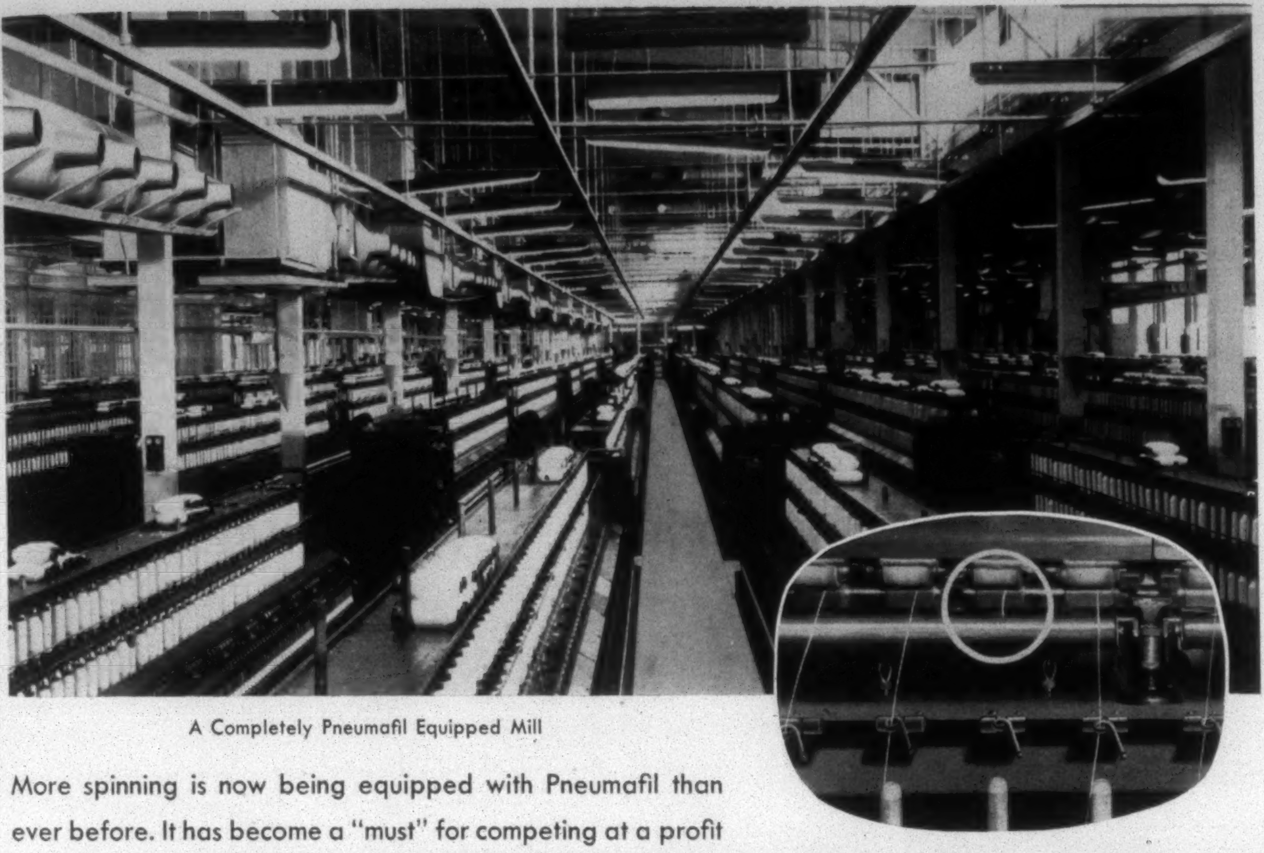
According to a recent higher court water content in yarns weighs considerable, and must be taken into account by owners and processors. For example, in Platt v. Newark Textile Dyeing and Finishing Co., 65 Atl. (2d) 131, Nathan M. Platt and Son sued the Newark Textile Dyeing and Finishing Co., Inc., to recover for an alleged shortage of 1,475 pounds of yarn shipped to the latter for processing. The higher court refused to hold in favor of the Platt firm, saying: "The testimony indicating that water content absorbed in processing accounted for the additional weight."

Purpose of State Compensation Laws

All courts agree that the purpose of the State Workmen's Compensation Act is to provide injured employees with funds to subsist on until they can return to work. Hence a majority of courts hold that an employee who earns more money after an injury than before cannot expect payment of compensation. For example, in Boulanger v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., 31 So. (2d) 888, it was shown that one Roger injured his arm while attending to his regular work, which necessitated the amputation of the arm. Four months after the accident Roger applied for compensation under the State Workmen's Compensation Act. The employer contested the suit and proved these facts: Before the injury Roger earned approximately $2,500 per year. His earnings since the accident averaged $3,002 per year at the same work.

Since Roger's income was *more after* the accident than before, the higher court refused to award compensation for loss of his arm. This court said: "In the present case the record abundantly shows, beyond any doubt, that Roger is capable of carrying on substantially and efficiently his duties and is performing his work in a satisfactory manner."

A review of leading higher court decisions discloses that an employee who sustains a hernia usually has *great difficulty* in proving that he is entitled to receive compensation under the State Workmen's Compensation Act. However, a recent higher court held that *ordinary* testimony may prove that the injury was sustained within the scope of the employment. For illustration, in Boswell v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., 49 S. E. (2d) 117, it was shown that an employee of the Brighton Mills filed a claim with the State Board of Workmen's Compensation for compensation and for medical and hospital expenses due to a hernia. The testimony showed that while lifting a heavy warp into place



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"Has eliminated spinning doublings which formerly were a big problem"

"Our spinners tend more sides and have less work than before"

"Increased value of salvage waste alone pays for the installation"

"We have less ends down and cleaning is reduced appreciably"

"The quality of our yarn is better. There are less end piecings, less slubs and less doublings"

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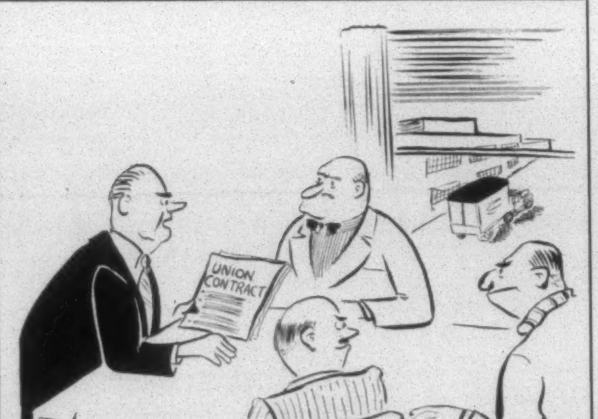
behind a loom, the employee suffered pain in the right side above the groin and afterward there was a slight swelling in that locality.

The lower court refused to award compensation on the grounds that this testimony did not prove conclusively that the employee sustained the hernia within the scope of his employment. The higher court reversed the verdict, awarded compensation and said: "It is cleart that prior to this aggravation Boswell had no difficulty in continuing his work as a weaver. It is therefore our opinion that the evidence leads inescapably to the sole conclusion that there was an accident arising out of and in the course of Boswell's employment."

No Compensation

Modern higher courts consistently recognize that the *unemployment* compensation law was enacted for a beneficent purpose and it should be construed literally in favor of unemployed claimant. Recently the higher courts have decided that the law is intended to relieve consequences and vicissitudes of unavoidable and *enforced* unemployment. Hence, an employee who refuses to look for work, or take a job he can normally perform will not be awarded compensation. For example, in Department of Industrial Relations v. Wall, 41 So. (2d) 611, the testimony showed facts, as follows: An employee worked as a spare hand in a textile plant. She had worked in this capacity for about six months when she was transferred to another weave room in the same department and with the same scale of pay. The machines in the latter department were similar in manner and mode of operation to those on which she had been working, with the exception that they were slightly larger. The employee made no effort to perform the duties of her new assignment, but refused to work because she entertained the view that she was unable to operate the larger machine. She filed an application for compensation under the State Workmen's Unemployment Act. The higher court refused to award compensation, and said:

"The unemployment compensation law does not contemplate that a job must seek out the man and coax him to come to work. It presupposes some effort on the part of the employee to secure work. . . . We do not overlook the fact that the unemployment compensation law was enacted for a beneficent purpose and it should be construed liberally in favor of the unemployed claimant. However, it was not intended to afford payment of unmerited doles or to provide vacations with pay."



"Is this the contract or a series of threats?"

For comparison, see Industrial Relations v. Tomlinson, 251 Ala. 144. Here an employee became unemployed due to his refusal to work as a mill watchman. He filed his claim for benefits, registering for work with the unemployment office, and reporting to that office weekly. He called on none of his former employers, nor did he seek a job of any kind or character. The higher court refused to award unemployment compensation, saying: "He was waiting for work to seek him out. Although his physical infirmities were not of such a nature as to prevent him from performing some of the types of work in which he had been engaged, he did not seek a job."

Employer Increased Wages

Recently the Supreme Court of the United States was asked to decide whether an employer violates any law by increasing wages of employees at the time when the employer is engaged in negotiations with a representative as of a union to rates of pay.

For example, in National Labor Relations Board v. Crompton-Highland Mills, Inc., 69 S. Ct. 960, it was shown that the Textile Workers Union of America following an election was certified as the exclusive collective bargaining representative for about 800 employees of Crompton-Highland Mills. These employees included most of its production and maintenance employees at Griffin, Ga. Much of the material entering into those goods and most of the finished goods were bought, sold or transported in interstate commerce. A committee of this union engaged in collective bargaining with the mill on rates of pay. Many tentative agreements were reached. Without prior consultation with any member of the bargaining committee, the mill announced a general and substantial increase in the rates of pay of its employees, amounting to about two to six cents an hour. This increase applied to most, but not all of the employees in the bargaining unit.

In subsequent litigation the Supreme Court of the United States held that the mill might be engaged in "unfair labor practice" by putting into effect without prior consultation with the bargaining representative a general pay increase which was applicable to most of employees represented in negotiations. This court also held that an employer violates the law by such conduct *only* when the testimony shows that he did not act in good faith.

$18,500 Damages

Modern higher courts consistently hold that a corporation is liable in heavy damages for an injury to an employee caused by failure of the corporation to keep walkways in safe condition. For example, in Pond v. Jantzen Knitting Mills, 190 Pac. (2d) 141, it was shown that a woman 57 years of age, was employed by the Jantzen Knitting Mills as an inspector of bathing suits and sweaters. While she was walking along a passageway of the factory—which was obstructed by miscellaneous carts and boxes of equipment—she tripped on some strips and loops of cloth material on

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36% liquidated in one year

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100% liquidated in 2 years and 9 months.

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REDUCE THE NUMBER OF SPINDLES 20%
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If we can achieve such results, with an annual return of 36% on our investment . . . in other words, *if we want to stay in business,* we must **SACO-LOWELL**ize!"

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SALES OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA the floor and fell. The lights in this factory room were dim. The higher court awarded the injured employee $18,500 damages, and said: "The passageway was in such condition as to constitute a hazard to employees obliged to use it."

No Benefit

According to a recent higher court a corporation may claim income tax deductions for money expended on an employee for *benefit* of the corporation. However, the alleged *benefit* must be proved, otherwise the court will not approve the deduction. For example, in Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Gilt Edge Textile Corp., 173 Fed. (2d) 801, it was shown that the Gilt Edge Textile Corp. loaned $30,000 on real property owned as an estate of its president. Later heirs sued the president for mismanagement and the corporation issued its check for $30,000 to the president in settlement of a court order ordering the president to repay the amount.

In subsequent litigation the higher court held that the corporation was *not* entitled to deduct the $30,000 as an uncompensated loss on the theory that it was legally obligated to reimburse the president and was benefited by the transaction.

No Breach

Modern higher courts consistently hold that one who *first* breaches a contract cannot recover damages from the other contracting party who later breaches the contract. For example, in Monticello Cotton Mills, Inc., v. Powell, 221 S. W. (2d) 33, it was shown that Monticello Cotton Mills, Inc., signed a contract with one Powell to operate a lunch stand for mill employees. The contract clearly provided that Powell was to be given a job in the mill if the contract was terminated but, if the mill officials decided Powell was guilty of misconduct necessitating termination, the giving of the job would be optional. The testimony showed that Powell violated a rule against drinking intoxicants and the stand was sold to another party.

Powell sued Monticello Cotton Mills, Inc., for damages because the corporation refused to give him a job in the mill. The higher court held that Powell could not recover damages, because he first breached the contract.

Trade-Mark Confusion

According to a recent higher court any person or corporation who has established a right to a trade name which has acquired a secondary meaning is entitled to protection of his reputation against the use of that name by others, even upon non-competing goods. For example, in Triangle Publications, Inc., v. Rohrlich, 167 Fed. (2d) 969, it was shown that the owner of a registered trade-mark "Seventeen," used as title of a magazine, sued a manufacturer of girdles under name "Miss Seventeen." The higher court decided that the registered trade-mark "Seventeen" as title of the magazine, had *come to indicate* in a teen-age fashion field. Hence, the higher court held that the manufacturer of girdles could not use the trade-mark "Miss Seventeen," and said: "The word 'Seventeen' had almost immediately acquired a secondary meaning and that the defendants' (manufacturers') use of that word was likely to cause a confusion as to sponsorship by plaintiff that might be harmful to the latter's reputation."

Valuation Held Improper

Considerable discussion has arisen from time to time over the legal question: When appraising the value of stock in a corporation what dependable rule must be followed? Recently a higher court answered this question by holding that when a corporation is to be valued "as a going concern," the valuer must consider that it has a "going concern" value, and that its value depends to a great degree upon future profits which may be earned by the corporation.

In Campbell v. American Fabrics Co., 168 Fed. (2d) 959, the testimony showed facts, as follows: For many years Campbell operated a cotton spinning and weaving mill at Anniston, Ala. On January 30, 1939, Campbell organized a corporation in Alabama known as the Woodstock Spinning Corp. to operate this mill. The Woodstock firm had an authorized capitalization of 10,000 shares, of which 48.8 per cent were held by Campbell, 51 per cent by the American Fabrics Co., and 0.2 per cent by a third party.

Later controversy arose and Campbell made a contract with American Fabrics Co. which provided for releases in all pending suits, payment of $10,000 to Campbell on account for his stock, and the appointment of J. E. Sirrine & Co., the textile engineering firm, as sole arbitrator of the price of the stock. In subsequent litigation the higher court held that a decision rendered by Sirrine could *not stand*, since it had not duly considered the operating profits or net earnings for the five years that the corporation had operated. This court said: "The commercial value of property consists in the expectation of income from it."

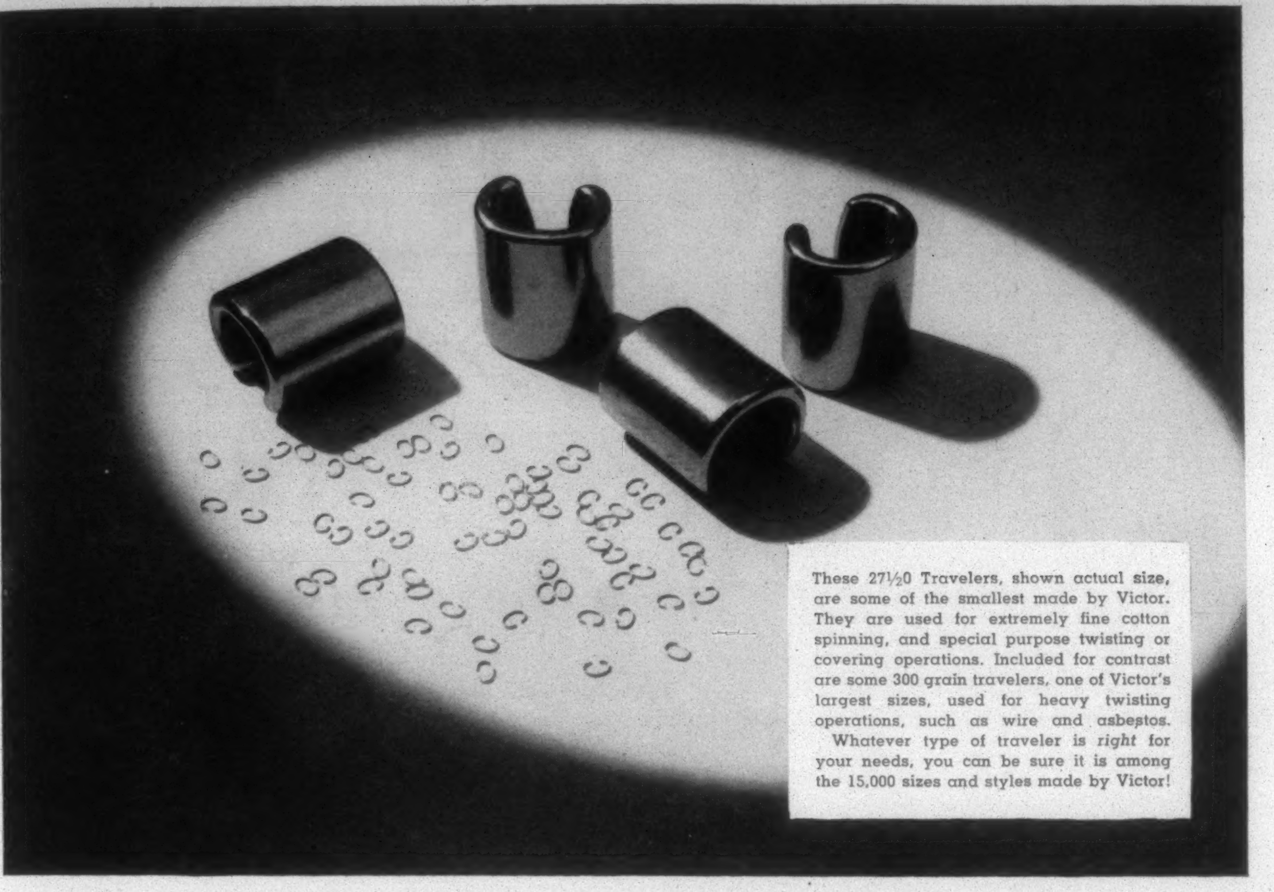
Only One Report

According to a recent higher court only one report shall be sent to the state unemployment bureau. This is so irrespective of the number of plants operated by either an individual, partnership or corporation.

For example, in Cartersville Candlewick, Inc., v. Huiet, 50 S. E. (2d) 647, the testimony showed facts, as follows: In the year 1937, the Candlewick Yarn Mfg. Co. was incorporated and operated one mill at Cartersville, Ga. In the year 1940, the corporation acquired a second mill at Dalton, Ga. Separate operating records were set up for this mill. Separate reports were also made to the State Unemployment Compensation Bureau. In 1941, the corporation was dissolved and operation of the two mills continued as a partnership. Under the partnership, separate records on each mill were kept and sent to the compensation bureau. The commission ordered the partnership to file only one report for both plants.

E.C.A. Offers Booklet On Exporting

The Office of Small Business of the Economic Co-operation Administration Jan. 17 issued a handbook on the principles of exporting. It is designed especially for the small businessman considering export trade under the Marshall Plan. Entitled, *Guide for the Prospective Exporter,* the 51-page booklet analyzes the ten steps in planning an export business. It points out methods of gathering adequate information so that correct policy decisions and sound plans may be made for engaging in foreign trade. The desired number of copies of the booklet may be obtained at the Economic Co-operation Administration, 800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.



These 27½0 Travelers, shown actual size, are some of the smallest made by Victor. They are used for extremely fine cotton spinning, and special purpose twisting or covering operations. Included for contrast are some 300 grain travelers, one of Victor's largest sizes, used for heavy twisting operations, such as wire and asbestos.

Whatever type of traveler is *right* for your needs, you can be sure it is among the 15,000 sizes and styles made by Victor!

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Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

Developments In Nep Control

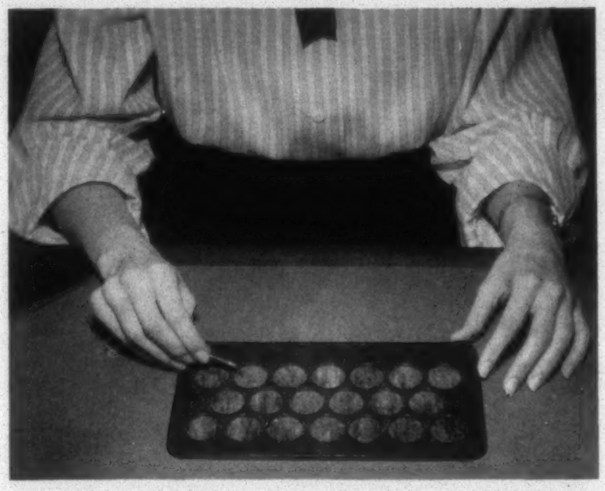
By HOWARD L. LOVELESS, Research Fellow

North Carolina State College School of Textiles

FOR more than a year in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, research has been underway on the "Improved Control of Neps in the Manufacture of Cotton Textiles." This study is to continue for a duration of three to four years. The research staff, under the direction of Prof. J. F. Bogdan, has laid the groundwork and has approached the problem in the processes of carding through spinning.

Control and prevention of neps in cotton yarns is an old and ever-present problem in cotton mills. The very nature of neps being composed primarily of immature, flattened, and thin fibers with a low resistance to bending makes the problem of preventing them from being entangled in the manufacturing processes a difficult and tedious one.

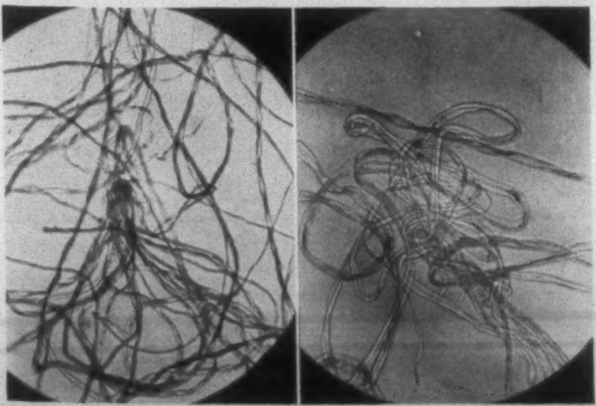
To facilitate the study of nep control several developments have been made with the assistance of C. M. Asbill, research professor of machine design. These developments have been an asset to the project and should also be of value to mills and pilot plants.


The nep counting template developed at the N. C. State College School of Textiles.

New Counting Template

Various methods are used in mills for taking nep counts of cotton card webs. Some methods involve counting in large areas where danger of omission and repetition is great, and some methods consist of placing plastic or glass over the area to be counted thus not permitting inspection of the web with forceps. These and other methods are also tedious and fatiguing.

A template designed to facilitate nep counting has been designed and built with the view of producing a device which will be simple and easy to use, accurate, and as least fatiguing as possible. The instrument consists of an aluminum template with 20 circular holes of one square inch in area. A fixed undercut clamping device on one back edge and another slotted for diagonal movement on the other edge, also undercut, permits quick clamping and releasing of the four-inch by nine-inch black velvet boards which the web samples are taken on. Circular tapered holes are used because the circle gives the greatest enclosed area to circumference, thus reducing the chances of a nep falling on the edge of the inspection area and also the circular holes are more easily and accurately machined.


Photomicrographs of neps.

A baked black crackled finish produces better contrast and helps eliminate glare. Open holes leave the web inspection area open for inspection with forceps or needles. A magnifier can also be used if desired.

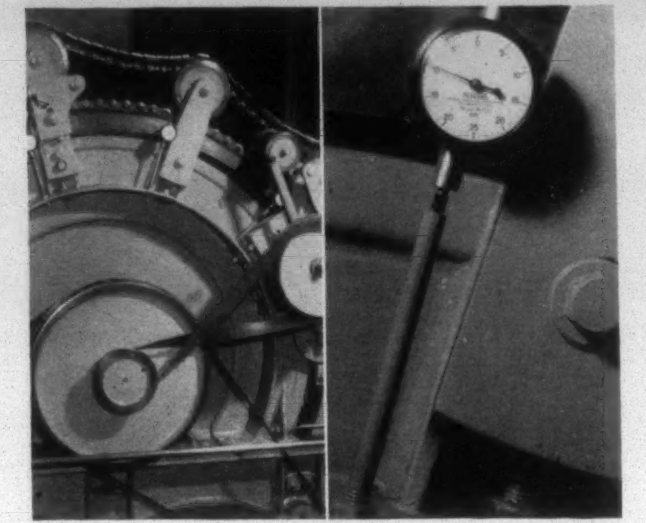
The procedure for using the template is to place a velvet board under the card web at the doffer and lift the board through the web, trim, insert in the back of the template, clamp, and inspect the web areas. The results of such a test gives the neps per 20 square inches. By making a total of five tests, a fairly accurate count of the neps per 100 square inches is obtained. Assuming uniform distribution, the conversion to neps per gram and neps per 100 yards of 22s yarn as specified by A.S.T.M. is:

$$\text{Neps/Gram} = \frac{222.2 \times \text{Neps/100 Sq. In.}}{\text{Grain Sliver}}$$

$$\text{Neps/100 yd. (22s)} = \frac{545.47 \times \text{Neps per 100 Sq. In.}}{\text{Grain Sliver}}$$

Flat to Cylinder Setting Gauge

A study of the effect of various card settings on the nep frequency involves numerous settings and changes of the

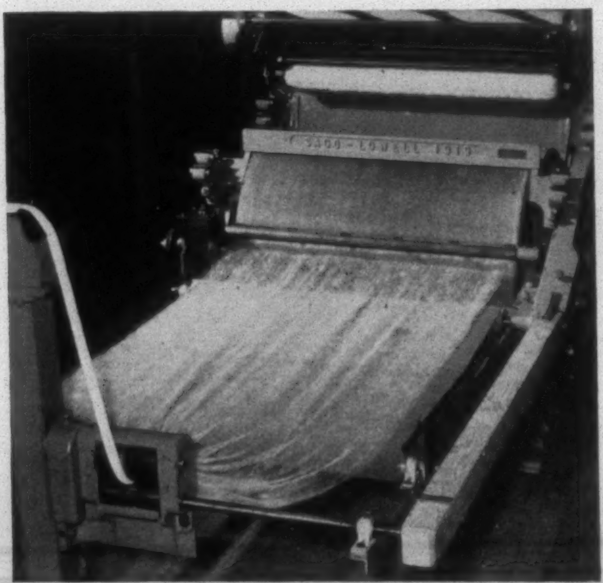


Left, dial gauges attached to the flexible bend as near setting points as possible; *right*, a close-up view of one of the dial gauges.

flats to cylinder distance on the cotton card. Normal procedure for making this setting is a long, time-consuming procedure. It consists of stripping the card, removing five flats at proper intervals from the top of the flat chain, rotating the flats by crank into position on the flexible bend with the openings being near the five adjustment points on each side. A special blade thickness gauge is used to determine the distance between flat and cylinder wires and adjustments are made accordingly. This method is satisfactory for mills where adjustments are only made after grinding or a change in cotton stock is made, but it is too slow for an experimental research card where settings are frequently made.

To aid in the flat-to-cylinder settings, ten dial gauges were attached to the flexible bend as near the setting points as possible. An adjustment rod fastened to the cylinder arch serves as a base adjustment; and the dials are calibrated in 1/1000 inches, plus and minus to 25/1000.

Settings are first made in the normal way and then the dials are set to proper reading. Then changes can be made quickly by lowering or raising the flexible bend by its adjustment until the dial reads the desired distance. The card does not need to be stripped and only a few minutes is needed. It is possible to run a continuous length of sliver made with different combinations of settings. After grinding, of course, the base setting on all gauges will need to be changed by checking one flat with a blade gauge to determine the amount or wire removed. Adjustments on gauges can be made by rotating dial or by adjustment rods.



The card web conveyor used in the research project concerning nep control being conducted at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles.

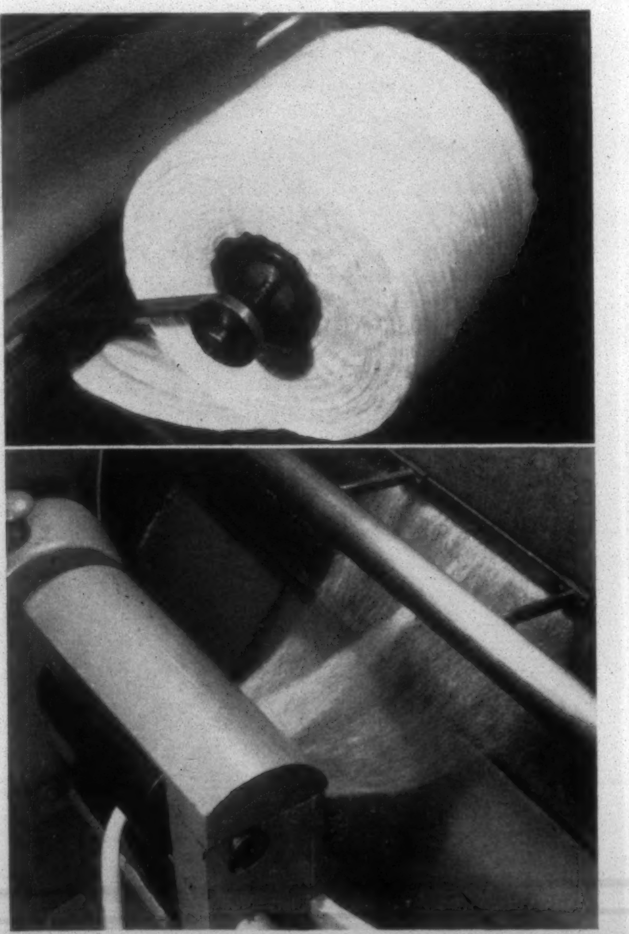
Full-Width Card Web Conveyor

In order to permit removal, inspection, and sampling of full-width card webs a conveyor between the doffer and coiler head has been designed and built. Width of the conveyor is 42 inches and the length is four feet, with a continuous length of rubberized fabric running around two wooden rollers being the essential parts. The rolls are supported by roller bearings mounted on a steel framework and are chain driven from the doffer.

Sampling and inspecting the card web can be accomplished quickly and efficiently without stretching or damaging the samples which sometimes occurs when the web hangs from the doffer for sampling. The card can continue to be run at normal speeds and the sliver collected in cans at the coiler head after passing over the conveyor.

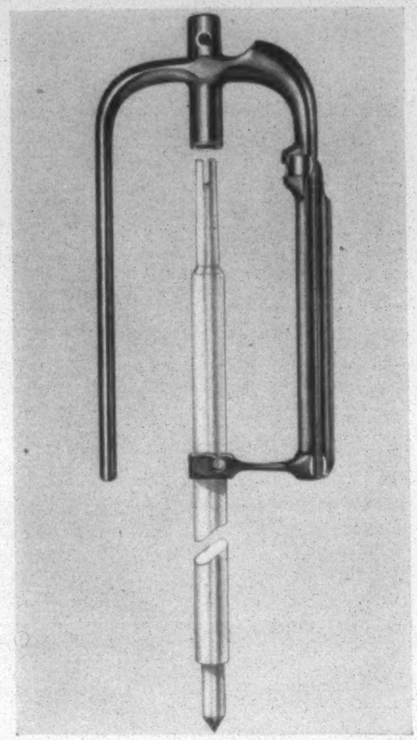
Narrow-Width Combed Lap Carding

Presence of foreign matter in picker laps, the fact that neps in picker laps are very hard to detect, and the fact that



Above, lap of 8¾-inch width which has a density equivalent of a 14½-ounce, 40-inch lap; *below*, the processing of narrow laps used in the nep control research project.

FLYERS SHOULD FIT SPINDLE TOPS PERFECTLY



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Ideal's 25 years of "know how" and modern tools assure you the best that can be had in flyer and spindle repair. With Ideal's pneumatic swaging machine the flyer barrel is drawn in .003″ undersize inside diameter and then reamed by exclusively built tapered reamers to the diameter and taper specified by factory blueprints from Whitin, Saco-Lowell, H & B, and other manufacturers. Spindle tops are ground to these dimensions to a tolerance of .0005″ on latest Norton plunge cut grinders, equipped with latest scientific controls.

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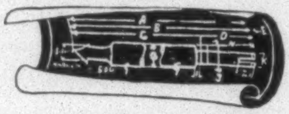

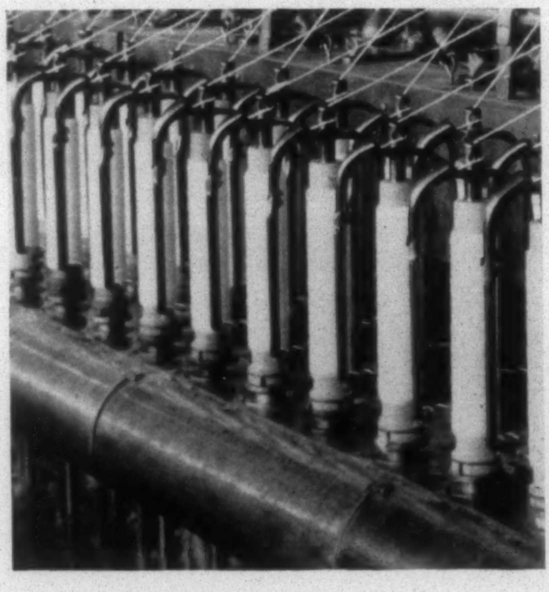

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1. RCK (Black) FINISH—rust resistant.
   This is our deluxe finish—over half million in use.
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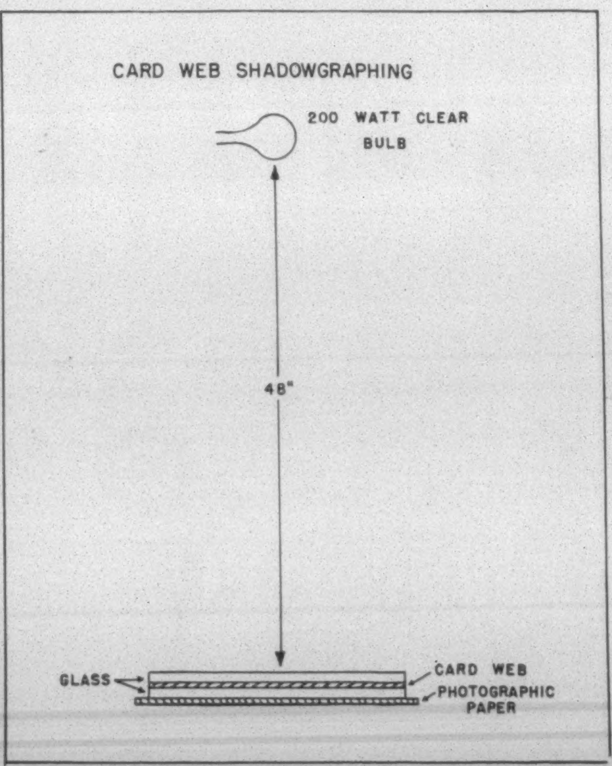
there is no convenient method of sampling makes the problem of determining nep frequency a difficult one. In order to run a lap free from extraneous matter and of known neppiness, a method of processing laps of combed cotton made into narrow laps was developed.

Procedure is to process the cotton stock in a normal manner into combed sliver, then the sliver is drawn on the drawing frame with a low draft to produce an 87-grain sliver. Sixteen of these are wound on the Saco-Lowell lap winder into a 8¾-inch lap which has a density equivalent to a 14½-ounce, 40-inch lap.

The lap is held on the lap roll of the card by a special device and is delivered from the doffer in a web whose width is essentially the same as the lap. The sliver can then be sampled and spun into desired yarns. Effect of various settings and speeds on nep frequency can be determined by sampling sliver in lap and comparing to delivered sliver. A relatively small amount of cotton is used and reference settings and speeds can be detected and checked using regular laps.

Card Web Shadowgraphing

A method of producing a shadowgraph of card webs has been developed to produce a silhouette which can be used to study the arrangement of fibers in the web, nep frequency, foreign matter, and for filing in permanent records. Samples of card web are taken by placing a piece of clear eight-inch by 11-inch glass beneath the web and lifting the web and placing another piece of glass over the web. The edges are trimmed and the glasses taped together. After taking the samples to the dark room they are placed over AZO E-5 photographic paper. A light source of a 200-watt clear incandescent bulb at a distance of 48 inches above the sample is used without reflector in the horizontal position to eliminate the effect of lamp filaments. The paper is processed after exposure in Dektol developer solution (one part developer, two parts water) for one minute, short-stop solution, hypo solution, washed and dried. Normal exposure time is 15 seconds, but over exposure is sometimes used to emphasize the defects and eliminate the normal fibers in the web.



Photographic arrangement for shadowgraphing.

This report of work done at Raleigh under contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture appeared originally in the Fall, 1949, issue of TEXTILE FORUM, student publication at N. C. State College.

H & B Acquires Additional Working Capital

The successful culmination of arrangements by H & B American Machine Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., for $1,250,000 of long term financing was announced Feb. 6 by William A. Sipprell, Jr., president and chairman of the board. Mr. Sipprell stated that Reconstruction Finance Corp. had approved the extension of a five-year $1,000,000 credit to the company and that E. W. Bliss Co., manufacturer of presses and other heavy machinery, had agreed to purchase the company's five-year $250,000 convertible note and is further acquiring a dominant interest in the stock of the company. Both borrowings were subject only to the completion of legal formalities, according to Mr. Sipprell, and these will be completed within the ensuing several days.

The company, old and prominent manufacturer of cotton and synthetic fiber textile preparatory machinery, had previously reported that negotiations were in process for procurement of additional working capital. The additional capital now provided, in the opinion of management, gives the company adequate funds for its current and future operations.

The company reports a recent substantial increase in its backlog of orders and looks forward to a steadily increasing volume of business from here on. Such improvement in new business is partly due to the recent general upturn in the condition of the textile industry, but is also the result of several successful new engineering developments in its products, particularly in the field of high draft spinning. In addition to continued research on product development the new financing provides for further improvement in the company's production facilities.

Ernest S. McClary, secretary of E. W. Bliss Co., and William M. Jennings of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, New York City, have been elected to the board of directors, but no other change will be made in the company's top management and policies. Mr. Sipprell also announced that William M. Fraser, for many years prominently associated with the industry, at one time with H & B and more recently with what is now the Atwood Division of the Universal Winding Co., had rejoined the company several months ago as vice-president in charge of manufacturing and engineering and had recently been elected to the board of directors.

Ship First Lot Of Pacific Converters

Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, last month shipped its initial lot of Pacific converters. The Pacific converter, developed by Pacific Mills, is a single machine which converts any continuous filament or man-made fiber into a sliver of predetermined length. At the time of the first shipment, Vice-President Lloyd D. McDonald stated: "At this time it is impossible to predict what the production for

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Give More Spindle Hours of Operation

Made of the most select Calfskin, by Charlotte Craftsmen whose many years of experience in the manufacture of Charlotte spinning aprons results in these very special advantages: —

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Our convenient location in the very heart of the southern textile manufacturing area is an important factor in rendering "Service when you need it," day or night.

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the year will be because mills are hesitant about buying them until assured of nylon tow." The greatest interest in the machine seems to be in the production of nylon, he said, but it will work just as well on viscose.

New Cotton Cleaning Device Developed

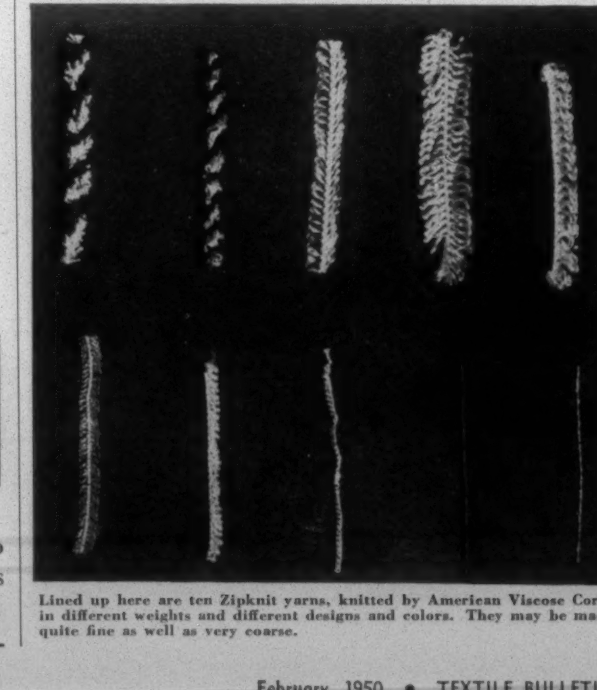
Engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture cotton ginning laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., Jan. 31 announced that they have public patent applications under way covering an improvement and new principle for cleaning cotton fiber.

The department engineers' invention embodies a series of horizontal keen-angle grid-bars operating in connection with any toothed or beater cylnider of a fiber cleaning apparatus such as in a cotton gin stand, cotton gin lint cleaner, or cotton mill cleaner. An outstanding feature of this invention is the self-cleaning assembly of grids which oscillate or reciprocate to and fro in relation to the toothed cylinders or beaters. Suitable provisions are made in the apparatus for the prevention of return of foreign matter to the lint stream.

The new apparatus has been tested in a preliminary way at the Stoneville laboratory, but will be subjected to thorough investigations from all angles, including fiber and spinning testing in laboratories of the department's Production and Marketing Administration before any recommendations concerning its practical application and use can be made.

Novelty Yarns Made By Splitting Tricot

Novelty yarns in great variety may be made by splitting certain specially constructed tricot fabrics, American Viscose Corp. has discovered. The process has been patented and the copyrighted name Zipknit applied to the yarn produced. Avisco has granted a non-exclusive license to Queen City Textile Co. for the production of the basic fabric. Clifton Yarn Mills is set up to unzip the fabric, package and distribute Zipknit yarns. Boucle and chenille-type yarns made by this process can compete favorably with those made by



Lined up here are ten Zipknit yarns, knitted by American Viscose Corp. in different weights and different designs and colors. They may be made quite fine as well as very coarse.

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From raw material to fabricating to carburizing to heat treatment to finishing—every step of the way—the manufacture of CARTER TRAVELERS is controlled by chemical analysis, plus physical and microscopic tests.

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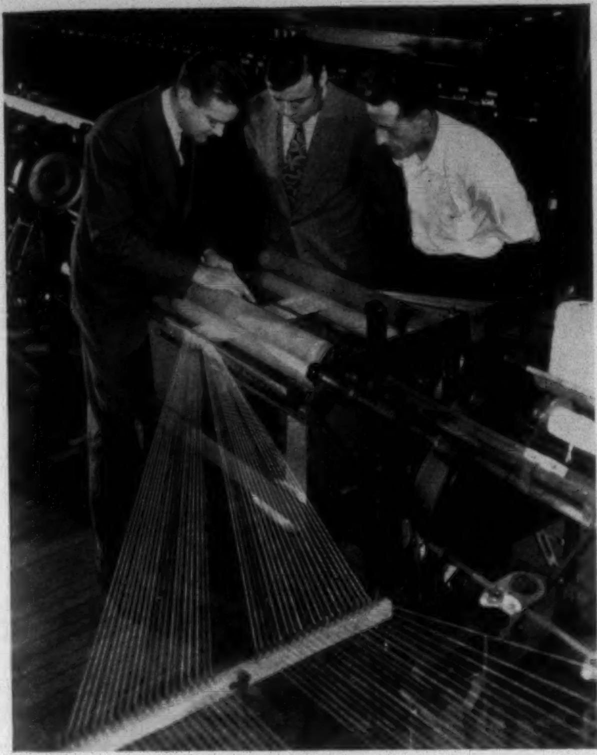


Wirt Thompson, *left*, of Avisco's knitting department, shows two cohorts how the unzipping machines splits a tricot fabric to make Zipknit yarns.

conventional methods. In addition, a large variety of looped, plied, thick-and-thin, and elastic yarns can be made which could not be produced in any other way. Random-pattern fabrics, without a definite repeat, are easily achieved.

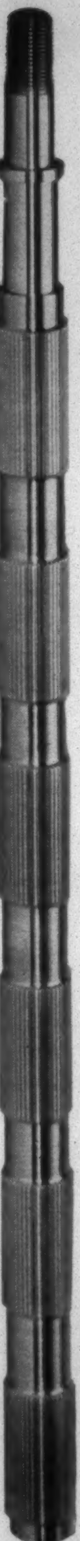
Zipknit yarns can produce many different kinds of fabrics with a maximum of surface interest and a variety of hand, it is claimed. The few bathing suit and dress-weight goods which have been knitted to date indicate that the possibilities are almost limitless.

Knitting a fabric and then unzipping it may seem to the layman an extremely roundabout way to make yarn, but when it is realized how many ends can be made on a machine 168 inches wide with 14 or 28 needles to the inch and that one operator can run more than one machine, the large productive capacity becomes apparent. It is also possible in some cases for tricot fabrics designed for producing Zipknit yarns to be wound directly onto warp beams and unzipped into a warp as the final fabric is woven or knitted. The method of doing this, as well as a separate unzipping machine, have also been patented.

Although the core of Zipknit yarns may be made of either filament or spun yarns, the loops should contain smooth yarn to permit unzipping. Those wishing further information on Zipknit yarn may obtain it from American Viscose Corp., Knitting Department, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Georgians To Discuss Carding, Spinning

The next meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will be held Saturday morning, March 25, at 9:30 a. m., at the textile school at Georgia Tech, Atlanta. The program for the meeting will be given over to a discussion of carding and spinning problems. A questionnaire covering the subject has been forwarded to members for consideration prior to the meeting.



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at savings up to
40%

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Compare our prices for all types of NEW fluted rolls with the cost of reworking OLD rolls. You'll be pleasantly surprised at the comparatively small difference in cost.

All of our new fluted rolls are made with screw necks. They're precision made of the highest grade steel and are held to close tolerances. They can be finished also with hard chrome plating.

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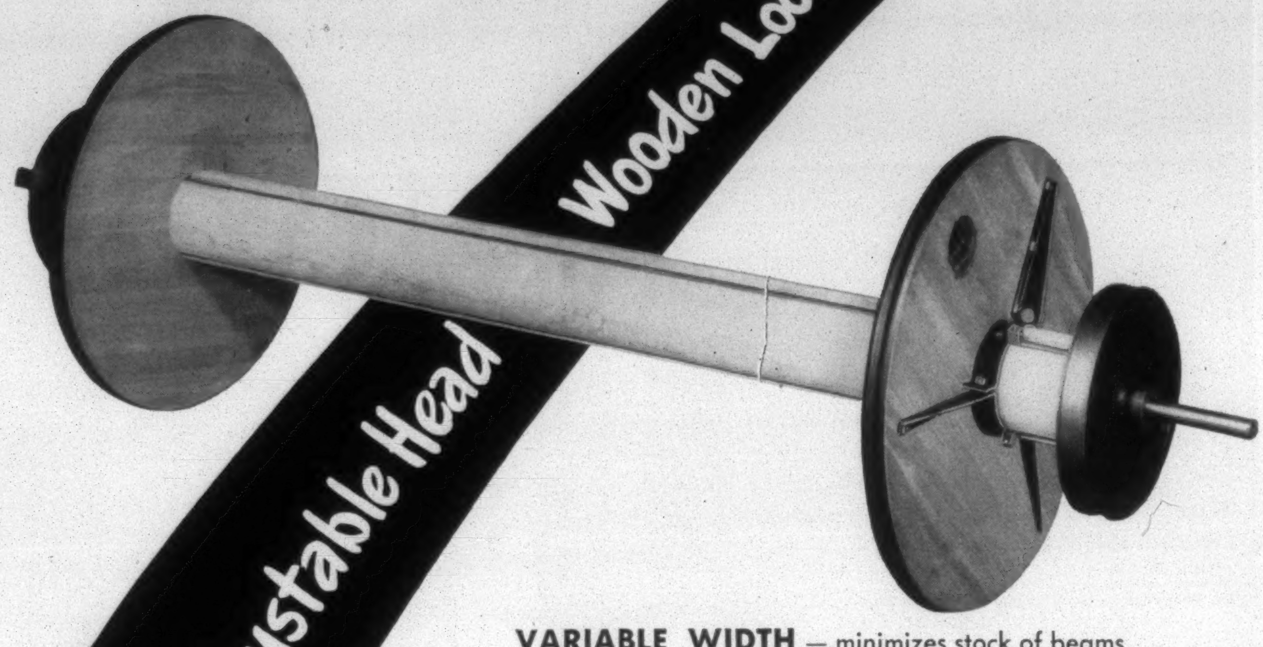

VARIABLE WIDTH — minimizes stock of beams.
MORE EVEN WARPS — due to 1-pc. heads.
LESS WARP CHANGING — 25% to 30% more yarn on beam.

Allen Wooden Loom Beams with Allen Adjustable Wooden Heads are the right combination for Quality and Economy. They make more even warps because the one-piece heads avoid the uneven tensions and pressures of two-piece units.

The variable width permits any width warp on standard looms with a minimum stock of beams. The patented ply construction heads are lighter in weight than metal, while their resiliency is proof against bending out of alignment.

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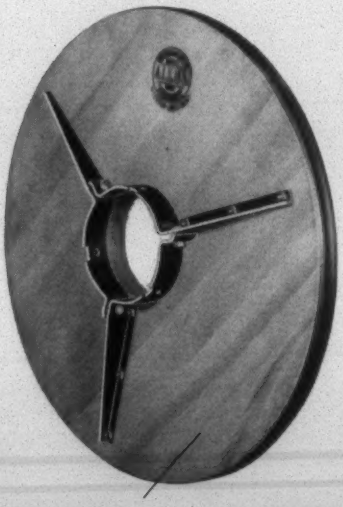
Adjustable Heads up to 32" dia.

Heads up to 32" diameter are available, increasing beam capacity 25% to 30%, and giving substantial savings in handling cost. (Can be purchased to fit your existing beams, replacing smaller heads).



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SO YOU WANT GOOD CLOTH!

By FRANK D. HERRING

Part Eleven – Loom Construction

WHEN erecting a loom it is best, for convenience and efficiency, to apply parts belonging to more than one motion of the loom simultaneously. The following instructions will deal with the take-up motion, the filling motion, the cloth motion and the pick motion.

First mount the filling fork slide and the straddle bug on the filling motion stand and bolt it in place on the breast beam. Turn the lay to extreme front center position and adjust the filling motion stand to a point where the filling fork prongs will be equally divided between the open spaces of the fork grate, and until the extreme front end of the filling fork holder is in line with the back side of the back box plate; then tighten the filling motion stand securely (all the above-mentioned parts are shown in Fig. 31). Next, line the take-up roll bearings with a trial shaft. Then mount the take-up roll bearings and the take-up roll gear onto the take-up roll shaft. Be sure that the take-up roll gear is keyed onto the shaft. Adjust the take-up roll bearings to level the take-up roll. This is best done by using a 12 or 18-inch spirit level. Mount the change gear bracket and the intermediate gear onto the take-up stand and bolt the stand in place on the loom side. The left-hand front pick shaft box should be bolted in place simultaneously with the take-up stand, as one of the bolts are used for securing both parts in place. The take-up stand should be adjusted so that the intermediate gear will mesh properly with the take-up roll gear. Fig. 32 shows the rear view of the positive take-up motion, which includes the above-mentioned parts. Figs. 33 and 34 show the front view of the same take-up motion, and also in Fig. 34 the complete cloth motion is shown.

On right-hand looms the take-up shaft driving gear is mounted on the camshaft, and on left-hand looms this gear is mounted on the hub of the head gear, which is mounted in turn on the camshaft. With the take-up shaft driving gear in place, assemble the take-up shaft gear, the take-up shaft bearing (back) and the take-up shaft collar on the take-up shaft. The take-up shaft gear should be keyed onto the shaft. Bolt the take-up shaft bearing (back) in place, and also the take-up worm bracket; adjust these two bearings so as to properly mesh the take-up shaft driving gear and the take-up shaft gear, and level the take-up shaft, using a spirit level; then tighten both bearings securely. Move the collar on the take-up shaft in place against the take-up shaft bearing (back) and tighten it securely. Mount the take-up worm onto the take-up shaft. This worm gear is keyed onto the shaft. Mount the take-up worm wheel onto the worm wheel shaft. This worm wheel is keyed and tightened in place with a jam nut. Slide the worm wheel shaft in place in the take-up worm bracket and mount the following parts in the order named: clutch pinion bracket, clutch spring collar, clutch spring, clutch, take-up clutch lever, clutch pinion gear, clutch pinion, clutch pinion ratchet. Put washer and cotter pin in place in the worm wheel shaft adjacent to the clutch pinion ratchet. This will secure the above-mentioned parts on the shaft until we get back to finish the assembly. The balance of the parts assembled on the worm wheel shaft are secured in place by the slack pawl stop, shown in Fig. 33, which is attached to the left-hand cloth roll stand. Therefore the proper procedure would be to apply and adjust the cloth motion assembly before finishing the assembly.

All the parts of the cloth motion, often referred to as the cloth travis, are shown in Figs. 32 and 34. Bolt the cloth roll stands in place and be sure that the cast iron shims are in place at the points of contact on the breast beam and the front bottom girt. These shims have filing bars on them, and they should always be filed, if necessary, for lining and squaring the cloth roll stands. Put the cloth roll racks, right

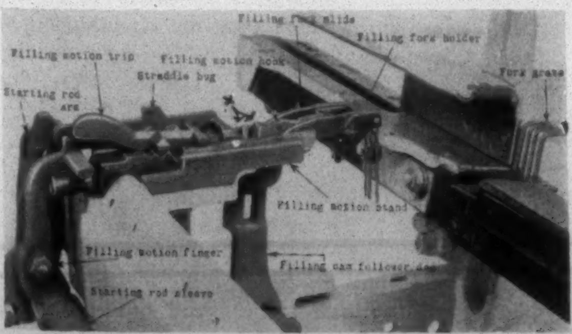

Fig. 31.

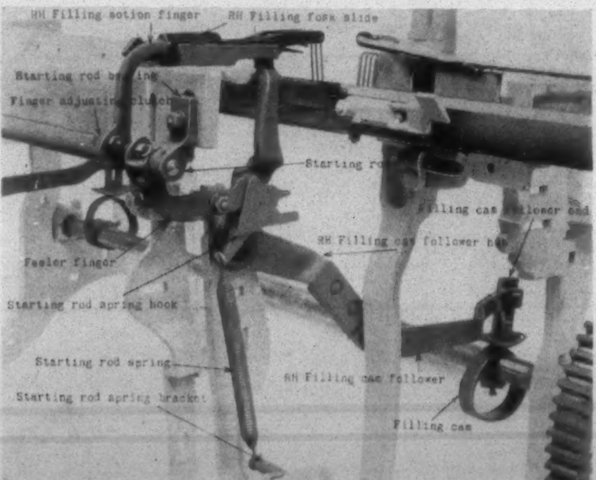

Fig. 35.

and left-hands, in place in the cloth roll stands. Attach the cloth roll bearings to the racks. Bolt the worm crank shaft bearing onto the bottom front girt, and square it with the front of the girt. This bearing should be placed in central position on the girt. This can be ascertained from the chisel mark on the center of the breast beam. Put the worm crank shaft in place, with the worm crank attached, place the worm onto the shaft and tighten it securely. Be sure that the shaft will turn freely and has no lost motion, backward or forward.

The spring shaft can be used as a trial shaft (before the parts are assembled on it) to line and square the cloth roll stands. *This shaft should turn freely without any binding whatsoever.* Assemble the parts in the order named onto the spring shaft: spring shaft collar, cloth roll spring, spring shaft worm wheel, spring shaft stop, spring shaft gears (one on each end of the shaft). Insert the shaft in place on the cloth roll stands. Slide the gears in place, as shown in Fig. 32, and tighten them lightly. Put the cloth roll in place on the cloth roll racks, as shown in Fig. 32, and turn the spring shaft by hand to move the cloth roll up and down and adjust the cloth roll stands so that the cloth roll will move freely with a minimum of sidewise lost motion. Be sure that the spring shaft is equally divided in the cloth roll stands, then tighten the spring shaft gears lightly to hold it in place. Hook the cloth roll spring onto the spring shaft collar and the spring shaft worm wheel (lugs are provided on these parts for attaching the spring), and move these assembled parts in place to a point where the spring shaft worm wheel is centered over the worm gear on the worm crank shaft and tighten the spring shaft collar securely. Slide the spring shaft stop in place against the worm wheel, then put the spring shaft brace in place and tighten it securely to the worm crank shaft bearing. Loosen the two spring shaft gears and turn the worm crank to the left until the spring shaft stop is stopped against the lug on the inside of the spring shaft brace; then tighten the spring shaft gears lightly and turn the worm crank to the right, moving the cloth roll up against the take-up roll. At this point adjust the spring shaft gears so that the cloth roll will be in line and contact the take-up roll its full length, then tighten the worm crank shaft gears securely.

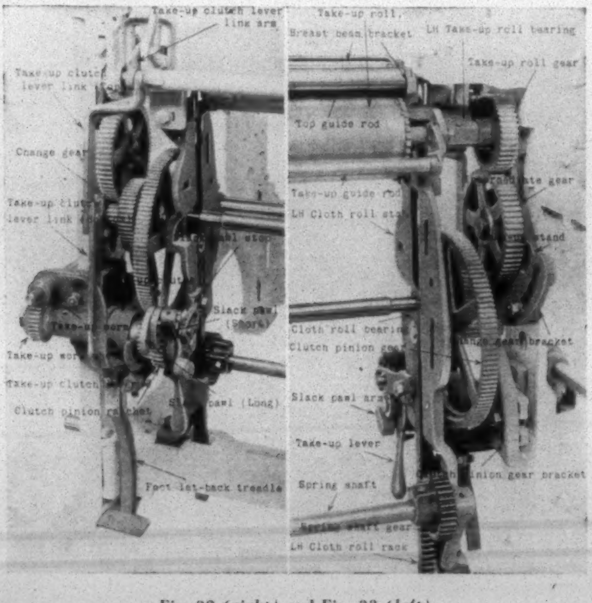

Fig. 32 *(right)* and Fig. 33 *(left)*.

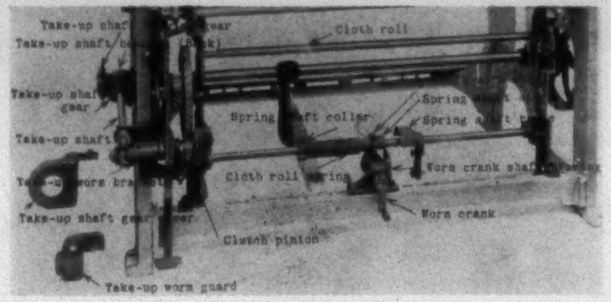

Fig. 34.

Now we can go back and complete the take-up worm wheel shaft assembly. Put the take-up lever (Fig. 32) in place, then assemble the two slack pawls, long and short (Fig. 33), onto the slack pawl arm and put it in place on the shaft and secure it with a cotter pin; then bolt the slack pawl stop in place on the left-hand cloth roll stand, shown in Fig. 33, and file and fit, if necessary, so that the slack pawl arm will move freely in the slot in the slack pawl stop.

The slack pawl stop is provided with a number of holes for a cotter pin so that proper adjustment can be made to allow the take-up motion to let back the desired number of picks when the filling breaks and the clutch is disengaged. More will be said about this later. Put the take-up worm guard in place and tighten it securely; this guard is attached to the take-up worm bracket. Put the take-up shaft gear guard, or cover, in place and tighten it. Filing lugs are provided on this cover, since very often it is necessary to file and fit it to prevent binding against the gears or shaft. It will now be necessary to finish the assembling of another portion of the filling motion before completing the take-up assembly. The filling motion assemblies shown in Figs. 31 and 35, are for looms equipped with the double filling fork arrangements, or a right and left-hand filling fork.

Most looms are equipped with only one filling fork, on the left-hand end of the loom. The advantage of having a right-hand fork is to disengage the take-up motion one pick earlier when the filling breaks on or near the right-hand end of the loom. The right-hand fork will also cause the loom to stop one pick earlier if the filling breaks while the shuttle is in or near the right-hand shuttle box. Use the starting rod as a trial shaft to line and fit the starting rod bearings. It is vitally necessary that this shaft works free of any binding. Bolt the take-up clutch lever link arm to the left-hand filling motion finger, and assemble the parts on the starting rod in the order named: starting rod arm, filling motion finger, starting rod sleeve, right-hand filling motion finger (after the filling adjusting clutch has been attached to it), and the feeler finger. Assemble the right-hand filling fork slide on the fork slide stand and bolt the stand to the breast beam, adjusting the fork prongs center with the openings in the fork grate and forward end of the fork holder flush with the back side of the right-hand back box plate. Adjust the starting rod bearings up or down to a point where there will be $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch play between the right and left filling motion fingers and the filling fork slides, and tighten the bearings securely. Adjust the take-up clutch lever link arm to a point where the belt will be half way in the adjusting slot and tighten it securely.

Attach the take-up clutch lever link (top) to the lever link arm and secure it in place with a flat washer and cotter

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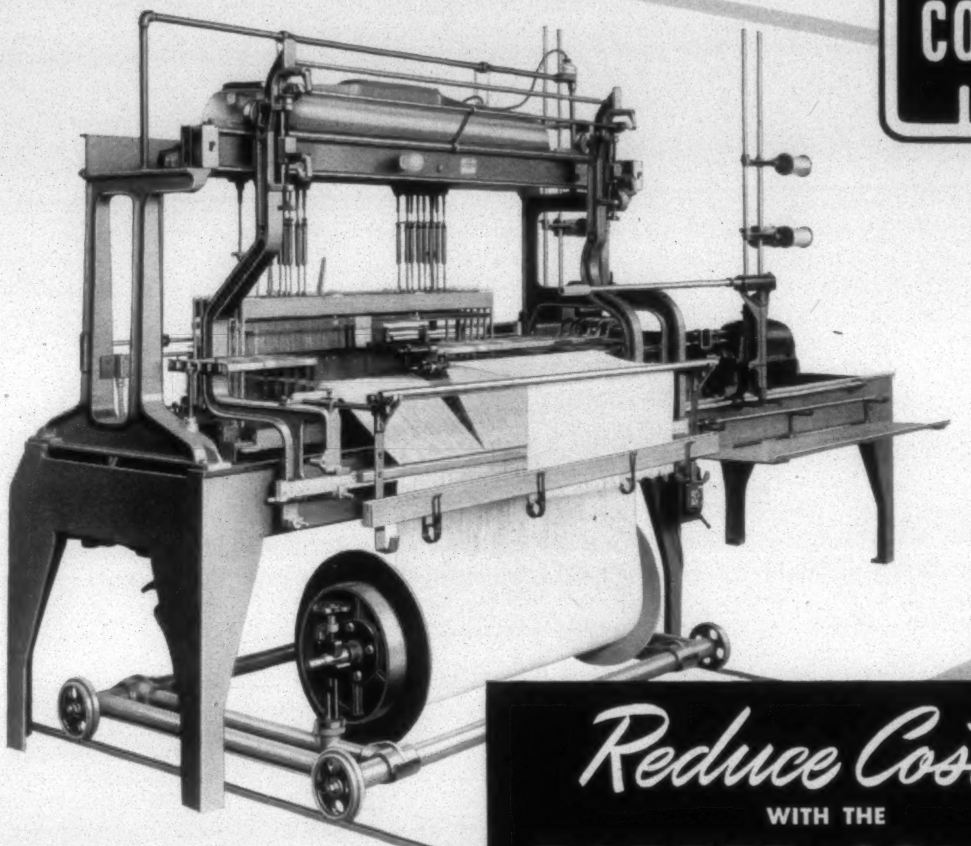

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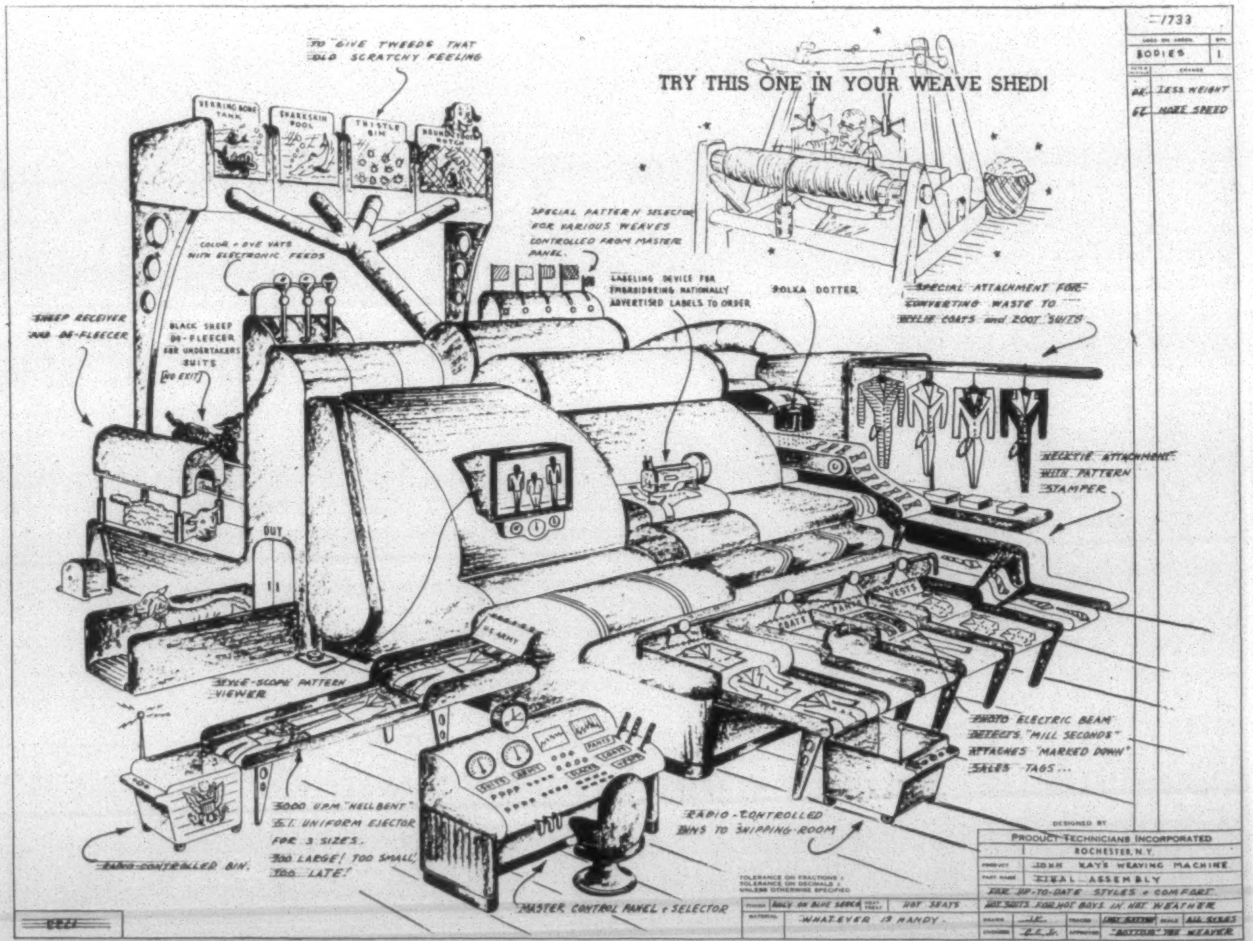
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND pin. Attach the bottom take-up clutch lever link to the take-up clutch lever and secure it with a flat washer and cotter pin. Bring the ends of these lever links together and secure them with bolt and adjust them to a point where all lost motion will be removed from the filling finger and the filling fork slide and also the take-up clutch lever and the take-up clutch. Adjust the finger adjusting clutch, shown in Fig. 35, to a point where all lost motion is removed between the right-hand filling motion finger and the right-hand filling fork slide.

The left-hand filling cam followers usually consist of four pieces: the cam follower end, the cam follower, the cam follower hub and the cam follower dog. The cam follower dog is shown in Fig. 31, the other parts of this assembly being shown in Fig. 35. The right-hand filling cam follower hub and dog are usually made in one piece. We have already put all the cams and other essential parts on the cam shaft when we put the shaft in place. Assemble the parts of the left-hand filling cam follower and bolt it in place on the left-hand cloth roll stand. Place the cam follower end on the filling cam and turn the cam to a point where the cam follower end rests on the highest point of it and adjust the cam follower end to a point where there will be $\frac{1}{32}$nd of an inch play between the top end of the cam follower dog and the forward end of the straddle bug; then adjust the bolt in the cam follower hub up or down to place the top point of the filling cam follower dog one-eighth of an inch higher than the top forward point of the straddle bug, indicated by "X" mark, Fig. 31. Then loosen the filling cam and turn it to a point where the cam follower end rests on the lowest part of the cam; turn the lay to extreme front center position and move the filling cam towards the back of the loom to a point where filling hook will just clear the filling fork loop, then tighten the filling cam securely. Turn the crank shaft one complete revolution (this will turn the left-hand filling motion cam to a point where the cam follower will rest on the high point of the cam). With the right-hand filling cam loose on the camshaft and the cam follower end resting on the cam, at the lowest point on cam, adjust the filling cam follower end so that the filling motion hook will have one-fourth of an inch play between itself and the fork loop; then turn the lay to extreme front center position and turn the filling cam towards the back of the loom until the filling motion hook will just barely clear the filling fork loop, and tighten the cam securely.

When erecting the loom, and covering the many details involved, I realize that it can be very dull and uninteresting reading, and *is,* unless one is really interested and trying to get something out of it. As stated before, we are now studying the "hows," and will later take up the "whys," and unless one has a clear knowledge and understanding of the "hows" and "whys" will be much more difficult to grasp and understand.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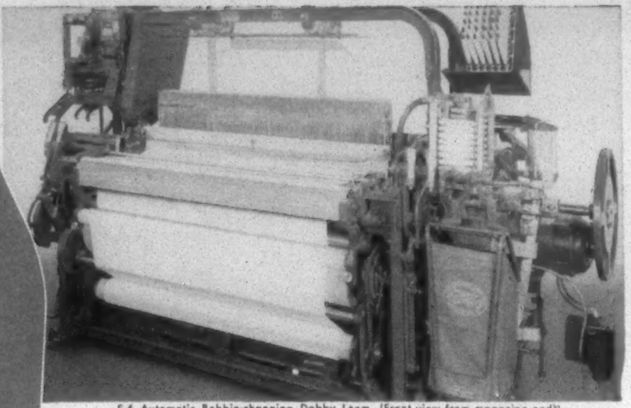
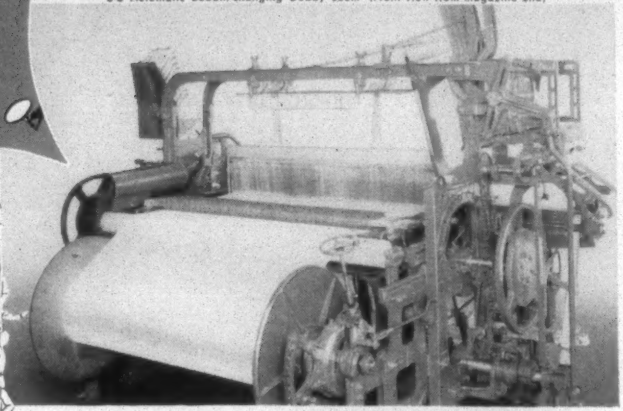
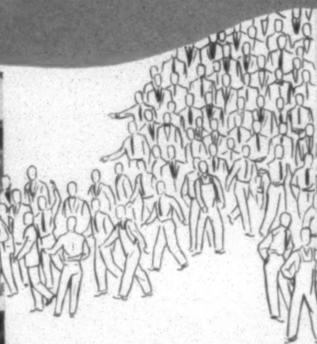
HOT SEATS
WHATEVER IS HANDY
ALL SIZES
"BOTTOM" THE WEAVER

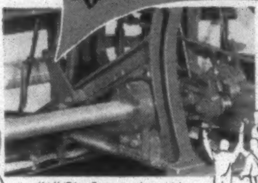
A WEAVER'S DREAM is shown in the drawing *above,* distributed by the E. H. Jacobs Northern Division of the Bullard Clark Co. as part of its 1950 calendar. According to the company, all that is left for the overseer to do is sit in swivel arm chair, press buttons and wait for wearing apparel to pop out. Copies of the drawing may be secured from one of the firm's eight service engineers.

Take a Trip Through the C&K S-6

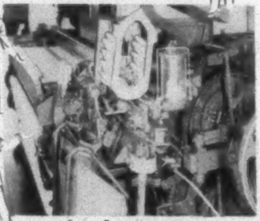

S-6 Automatic Bobbin-changing Dobby Loom (Front view from magazine end)


S-6 Automatic Bobbin-changing Dobby Loom (Rear view from head end)

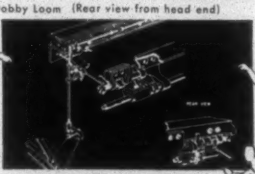


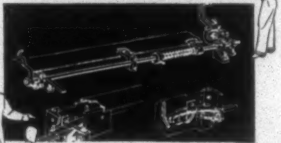

"A" Girt Construction adds rigidity and reduces vibration

Simplified 2x1 Box Motion


Swing Type Magazine, Color Indicating Mechanism, Vacuum Filling Holder and Accumulating Jar

Swing Type Magazine (Inside view from front showing Vacuum Filling End Remover)


Center Filling Stop Motion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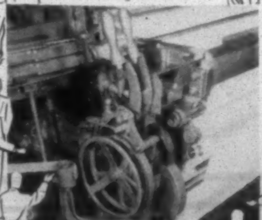
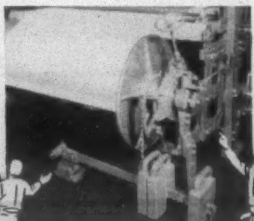
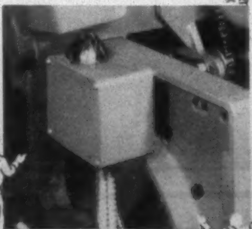
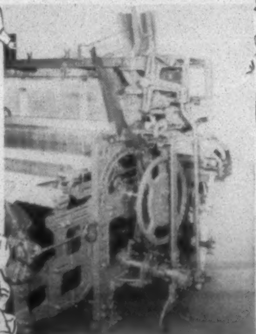

Take-up showing Drive Gears at head end


Precision Letoff with demountable weight lever arrangement


Warp Stop Indicator Light


Dobby, Dobby Drive and 2x1 Box Motion (rear view)

Proctor Equipment for
NYLON SETTING

engineered to handle

TRICOT

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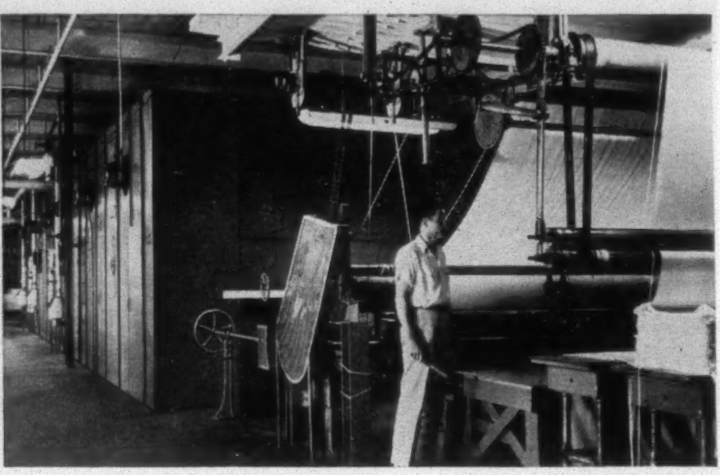
LACE

NET



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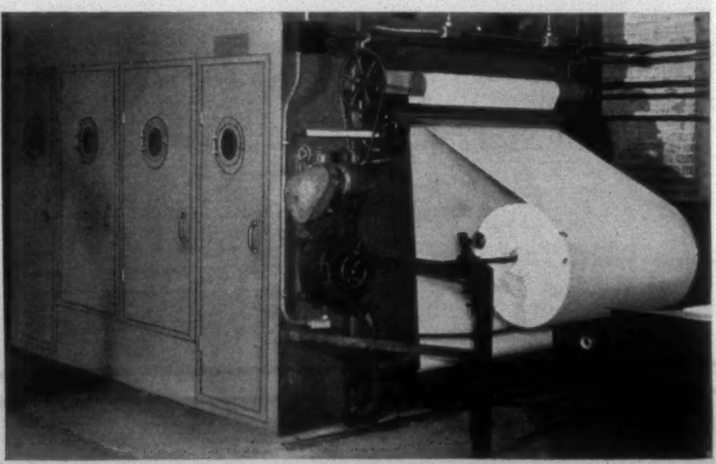


Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

THE DYER AND HIS DUTIES

By IRVING TEPLITZ

THE work handled by the dyer's office consists of matching colors from given cloth samples; achieving specified fastness properties for dyed colors; the supervision of dyehouse operation of machines and employees; the weighing and measurement of dyes and chemicals; laboratory quality control of dyestuffs, chemicals and finishing materials; identification of dyes, sizes and textile fibers; quality and cost control work; water purification supervision; testing of cloths and dyes for various fastness properties; trouble shooting; filing and recording of formulas; samples of cloths; dyeings; and office detail. In a very small dyehouse, the dyer may perform all of the above duties; in a very large dyehouse, this work is handled by a dyer, an assistant dyer, a color mixer or weigher, a floor supervisor, a chemist, a laboratory assistant, and an office clerk who can file and typewrite.

The matching of colors is the prime function of a dyer. For this, the dyer's office should have a good natural light, a good artificial light and a swatch dryer. A swatch dryer may consist of a steam pipe on which the swatches are dried and an electric fan to cool the dried swatches. Cloth samples taken from material being dyed must be dried quickly. The swatch must be permitted to cool and gather moisture from the air as heat and lack of moisture affect the shade of a color. A hot orange cloth cools down to a red, and the presence of moisture, probably from steam vapor, will give the red a different shade. There is a swatch dryer on the market which simulates actual drying conditions of the equipment used in the plant; any temperature and drying time can be duplicated, and a number of swatches can be handled at a time for production work. This swatch dryer is ideal for determining the effect of resin cured finishes; the high temperature needed for this is usually not attainable by the usual shop-made swatch dryer. Northern light is the best matching light, and should come from the sky, preferably with any light reflection from a nearby red brick wall, green grass lawn or black coal pile blocked off by a screen over the window. Natural light fluctuates in quality due to changes of the season, the weather and the time of day. Some dyers prefer to use artificial light only, thus avoiding the variations of natural light. Dyed cloth reveals differences in shades if placed under ordinary electric light, fluorescent light, or so-called daylight, particularly if combination colors were used in dyeing the cloth. Special daylight-matching lights are used for matching samples of color in the dyehouse; other type lights are to be avoided. Usually, these lights are placed in a black painted booth or closet so that there will be no possible reflection from white or colored walls.

As the dyer's prime function is the matching of colors, and as ten or more dyeing machines with different shades may be working at the same time, the dyer is unable to actually supervise the production of a medium size or large dyehouse. He therefore relies upon an assistant dyer and a floor supervisor to carry out his instructions and orders. The assistant dyer may assume some of the dyer's duties and is usually in full charge of bleaching, stripping, diazotizing and developing, scouring, preparation of goods such as desizing, rinsing and washing processes. The assistant dyer directs the machine operators in actual machine operation—when to raise temperature, add dyestuff, wash, etc. The color supervisor does not assume any of the dyer's or assistant dyer's duties; he is a roving, unattached machine operator who works where help and assistance is needed and thus speeds production. The floor supervisor also watches to see that the machine operators do their duties correctly, as to timing, temperature control, loading and unloading, etc.

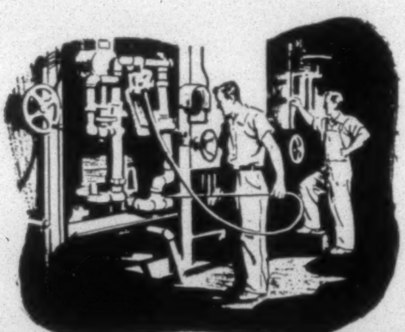
The color mixer or weigher may be employed full time at the task of preparing dyestuffs for the machines, or may be a part-time floor supervisor or assistant dyer. He must be accurate, exact and clean in his work of weighing and dispensing of materials. He must co-operate with the dyer and check the formula if there are different concentrations of the same dyestuff or several different makes or manufactures of the same dyestuff. The preparation of dyestuffs for the dyebath is a very important though mechanical duty; the dyestuff must be properly dissolved, and the solution strained if need be. Some colors may be heated by blowing steam into the solution, others lose their effectiveness this way, particularly acetate dispersed colors. The color mixer must be a clean worker and see that there is no contamination of dyestuffs, as the minutest quantity of material in the wrong place destroys the effectiveness of the larger quantity of dyestuff. The color mixer must be a fast worker so that there is no loss of production in allowing machines to wait for dyestuff. The usual way of educating a man to be a dyer is to break an intelligent machine operator into being a color mixer and from there he is made into an assistant dyer.

The chemist assists the dyer's "brains" as the assistant dyer, floor supervisor and color mixer assist the dyer's "hands." The chemist helps select the dyes in matching color and does the actual laboratory work in the trial experiment necessary for final judgment and evaluation of dyes. For example, the chemist may test a series of acid blues and yellows on nylon to see which dyes may "block" or "preferentially sorb" and which dye combinations will be level and uniform. He also checks the quality and concentration of dyes, chemicals and finishing materials. The work of checking may be the routine evaluation of effective chlorine content of a sodium hypochlorite solution, a study of the differences between different detergents and wetting agents as to cost, concentration used, and effectiveness under various conditions. The laboratory assistant usually performs the routine tests on dyed cloths: wash-fastness, light-fastness, crocking, susceptibility to gas fumes, resin finishes, etc. Good quality control means that a sample of every lot of cloth dyed and finished is tested for various fastness considerations, as plant routine.

The office clerk keeps records, formulas, dyeing procedures, dye swatches, customer's swatches and production records in appropriate files, answers the telephone and is generally useful.

Dyestuffs

Dyestuffs are known usually by trade names given by the manufacturer; the colors are further identified by color name, letters and numerals. Ciba's Chlorantine Green BL is a direct dyestuff with special light-fastness properties; the dye is a green, the B stands for blue (the green being on the bluish side) and the L stands for light fastness. The following code is used as to letters: B—blue, R—red, Y or G—yellow, L—light fastness, and S-acid. Numerals are used to differentiate colors arranged in scales, hence Red 3B is bluer than Red 2B which in turn is bluer than Red B. Dyestuffs are not reds, blues, or yellows, etc., but are reds which are bluer or yellower, blues which are redder or greener, and yellows which are redder or greener. Usually, the more dyestuff used, the greater is the depth of the shade or color; the less dyestuff used means a lighter or pastel type of color. The Society of Dyers and Colourists of England has issued a very valuable color index, which classifies dyestuff by an index number as well as given valuable and pertinent information about each individual dyestuff. The *Yearbook of the American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists* also lists dyestuffs keyed to the English color index.



Dyestuffs are sold in various concentrations of 100, 150, 200 per cent and the like. Common salt is frequently used to bring the dyestuff by weight to the proper concentration; the dyestuff when manufactured may have a concentration of 118 per cent and common salt may be added to bring it to 100 per cent concentration. As the manufacture of dyestuff is subject to variations of color a certain amount of mixing of dyestuffs is done by the manufacturer to compensate between different lots of the same dyestuff. If a particular lot of blue is too greenish, it is mixed with a dyestuff to compensate for the excessive greenness of the blue, in order to standardize production of the particular color. Hence, every lot of dyestuff does not necessarily have the same color value as another lot of the same dyestuff, and there are variations between lots which call for close check and control on the part of the dyer and chemist. A given formula of dyestuffs in combination may work differently a year later because new lots of dyestuffs are used, replacing older lots of the same material.

Matching

The matching of a cloth sample given by a customer often is complicated by the fact that the fabric being dyed is different. These variations may affect the exactness of a color match, and yet the variation is commercially acceptable. There are shade differences between colors dyed on a bright or dull fabric, on a smooth or hairy surface, on cloths of different weaves, or on different fibers. It is common to match an acetate satin lining to a wool fleece coat. A red silk satin gives a different effect than a red cotton cloth. In many cases, not only are the textile fibers different but the dyestuffs and dyeing procedures are different. Very often the customer gives the dyer a swatch the size of a postage stamp and thus makes it difficult for the dyer to evaluate the color.

The skill of a dyer depends upon his ability to evaluate and transmit what he sees through the medium of a dyestuff formula and procedure. In a way, the dyer's skill is an art as intangible as what makes a successful cook or violinist. Frequently, the dyer's skill depends upon what he has picked up through past experience—principally past errors. The dyer learns that Dyestuff X gives trouble every time, and he discards it; he finds out that Dyestuffs Y and Z make a beautiful combination, easy to apply, and wash-fast; Dyestuffs Y and Z are made by different manufacturers. The dyer also learns the idiosyncrasies of the water and machines being used, as well as something of the materials being used: the grade of wool, the type of acetate yarn, etc. The crux of the dyer's art comes when he samples the goods and has to make the decision of stopping the dyeing and being content with the result achieved at that point, or to continue dyeing, with the possible chance of going off-shade, darker, or perhaps uneven and streaky. Most dyers are tempermental and cranky, and the reason is obvious; imagine working with ten different machines where the shades are constantly changing.

Every color has hue, brightness and tinctorial strength; hue is the difference between blue and green, and tinctorial strength is the difference between a light, medium or dark shade. A yellow may be greenish or reddish, varying from lime through to orange; it may be bright or dull; a pastel, medium or heavy shade. The dyestuff manufacturers assist the dyer with literature and with sample dyeings when called upon, but beyond that, the dyer is on his own, and depends upon his skill, experience and temperment for success or failure. There are some simple rules which can be applied: brilliant colors can be dulled or muddied by black or combinations of black (adding red if green is present) but dull colors cannot be made brilliant. Gray is formed by using small amounts of blue or black; the gray made from blue has a reddish cast and the gray made from black has a greenish or yellowish cast. If a red appears to be too orange, it should be toned with a red that has some yellow rather than blue in it, as the blue will clash with the yellow in the orange to form green, which in turn will dull the red by adding some component to form black. A pastel shade may need 0.25 per cent dyestuff by weight of goods, medium shades average one to two per cent while the heavy shades may go as high as six and seven per cent dyestuff by weight of goods.

The Textile Color Card Association of America has a system of numbering and naming colors which is used by many textile converters and dyers and printers. The association uses the spectrophotometer to standardize the color and the Munsell color notation system to specify it. The dyeometer used by Calco Chemical measures the changes in a dyebath during dyeing and records photometrically what occurs: this is one of the few methods of raising dyeing from an art to a science.

Plan Chemical Show In Chicago Sept. 5-9

"The sixth National Chemical Exposition by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, to be held in the Chicago Coliseum Sept. 5-9, will be a bigger and better show than ever before" promises Dr. Marvin C. Rogers, research director of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., chairman of the committee in charge. "The large amount of interest which has been shown since the recent announcement of the dates is a good indication that we will again have a very successful exposition," he states.

Dr. Rogers has also announced the names of the members of the exposition committee who will assist him in planning and conducting what has become the outstanding chemical show. These are: Dr. George G. Lamb, Technological Institute of Northwestern University; Orville G. Linnell, R. R. Donnelley & Sons; Dr. T. U. Marron, A. B. Dick Co.; Dr. C. S. Miner, Jr., Miner Laboratories; A. E. Schneider, Armour Laboratories; Dr. H. W. Schultz, Swift & Co.; B. N. Rockwood, Swift & Co., and H. F. Schwarz, Sherwin-Williams Co.

Running concurrently with the 118th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago, which will have a registration of over 10,000, it is expected that over 50,000 persons will attend the coming exposition.

Southeastern A.A.T.C.C. Unit To Meet

The Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its first 1950 meeting in Talladega, Ala., Feb. 25. Beginning at 4 p. m., the technical session will be held in the auditorium of the Alabama Power Co. Dr. Leonard E. Ravich, vice-president in charge of research, Vat-Craft Corp., will discuss the new process for vat dyeing fabrics photochemically by the use of a radio-active source material, UA-1.

The banquet will be held at 7:30 p. m. in the Purefoy Hotel, and will be followed by the General Electric film, *Textiles Unlimited*. All members have been invited to inspect the new package dye plant of the Wehadkee Yarn Mills before the meetings begin.

A. G. Poor Heads Finishers Association

Arthur G. Poor of Standard Bleachery & Printing Co., Carlton Hills, N. J., was elected president of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics at the 36th annual meeting of the group last month in New York City. G. D. Harrison of the Lewiston (Me.) Division of Pepperell Mfg. Co., retiring president, was made chairman of the executive commitee. Walter R. Howell of Bradford Dyeing Association, Westerly, R. I., was elected a vice-president of the association, while Sydney M. Cone, Jr., of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., was re-elected to his third term as vice-president. Alice C. Moore again was named secretary and treasurer.

Among those named to the group's executive committee were William Berry of Riegel Textile Corp., New York; W. A. Broadfoot of The Aspinook Corp., Jewett City, Conn.; A. O. Joslin of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; Lawrence Marx, Jr., of Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Co.; A. G. Odell of Kerr Bleachery & Finishing Works, Concord, N. C.; Julian Robertson of North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C.; and J. A. Simmons of Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, West Point, Ga. Continuing on the committee are C. B. Hayes of Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., and T. A. Adams of U. S. Finishing Co., Norwich, Conn.

Miss Moore, in her annual report, revealed that yardage of goods processed during 1949 by plants essentially in the cotton finishing industry showed about a ten per cent drop from 1948.

The figures used include white, colors, blacks and prints and data from the same companies for the two years were compared in arriving at the final result, Miss Moore noted. The figures have been found to constitute a reliable indication of trend, she pointed out, since a sizable proportion of cotton finishing plants is covered.

An increase of 20 per cent in the number of color classifications made by the association, a rise in membership and the results of a survey showing 324 roller printing machines owned by reporting plants, an increase of 19 over 1945, but still far below the 1934 peak of 492, were among other interesting items in Miss Moore's report.

In the annual report of the retiring president, Mr. Harrison gave the consuming public credit for checking the depression which started to develop early last year. He pointed out that last year "while business held off on expansion, cut down on reorders and even curtailed production, the general public kept on buying. Industrial output fell off 15½ per cent but buying dropped only five per cent," he emphasized.

"The result was inevitable," Mr. Harrison continued. "Merchandise began moving across retail counters faster than it could be replaced. By the second quarter of the year the slowup in reordering and the amount of stock liquidations were depleting inventories at an annual rate of four billion dollars."

Water-Repellent Standards Up For Approval

A new recommended commercial standard for water-repellent textiles for outerwear shortly will be submitted to the trade for approval by the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards. The standard, developed under the supervision of Herbert Ehrman, already has been approved by the Textile Fabrics Association. It does not cover coated fabrics or those containing 50 per cent or more of wool. Approval of 65 per cent or more of the industry is required for the adoption of the recommended standard.

The new standard sets up three classifications of water-repellent fabrics and prescribes the tests by which each is to be rated. These are designated as Class D, Class R and Class O fabrics.

Class D fabrics are defined as those whose finish will withstand at least three normal washings or three normal dry cleanings. Such fabrics should have a spray test rating of at least 90 for smooth fabrics or 80 for rough fabrics, it it stated, and a spray rating of at least 70 after having been subjected to three accelerated washings and three accelerated cleanings.

Class R fabrics are defined as those which require retreatment for water-repellency after each laundering or cleaning, and shall have a spray rating of at least 80 for smooth fabrics and 70 for rough fabrics.

Class D and R each are broken down into three subclassifications, designated one, two and three, based on the degree of shower protection which they provide. Under this system the 3D fabrics would give satisfactory protection from a heavy rain and withstand three normal washings or cleanings.

Fabrics classified 2D would give protections from moderate rain and withstand the same cleanings. Fabrics classified 1D would protect from light rain only, but would withstand the same number of cleanings. The same numerals when applied to R-type fabrics would indicate the same variations in rain resistance, with the water-repellent treatment being renewed after each laundering or cleaning.

Class O fabrics are designated as those which fail to meet the requirements of 1D or 1R fabrics and which do not have sufficient resistance to water to be serviceable for consumer use where a minimum degree of rain-resistance is required.

Russell Invents Cone For Dyeing Yarn

Robert A. Russell, vice-president of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala., has invented a cone for dyeing yarn which, if tests prove it satisfactory, may mean a saving of from seven to ten cents per pound of yarn. Simple in design, the apparatus is a tapered, hollow cylinder, solid except for small holes through which dye is forced. It is sized to fit all dyeing machines, winders, warpers and knitting machines.

The cone is made of plastic treated fiber and is described as being firm of texture. Registered in the U. S. Patent Office, the combination dye cone may replace the coil spring cone covered with a cloth "sock" which is currently standard equipment. Mr. Russell has previously had some 15 or 20 inventions registered with the U. S. Patent Office.

The device is being manufactured for Russell Mfg. Co. by Sonoco Products Co. of Hartsville, S. C., who will mass produce it if tests prove it practical. It has been in test use at Russell Mfg. Co. for over a month and Mr. Russell reports it has proven very satisfactory so far.

Here is how Mr. Russell's device works, as compared with the old method: when striped, checked or other multiple-colored cloth is made, the yarn must be dyed before weaving. It is in this "package dyeing" that the new cone is most useful. By the old method, when the yarn is spun it is wound on the old coil-type cone, run through the dye process while still on this cone, then rewound on an inexpensive paper cone for use on the knitting machines. In this process about five to ten per cent of the yarn in each two-piece package is wasted because it winds down into the coils.

The solid surface of the new cone prevents any wastage of yarn, and the cone itself is designed so that it fits all machines. This means the yarn does not have to be rewound, and it stays on the same cone until unwound on the knitting or weaving machines. Another saving is realized because the new dye cones will fit one upon another for placing in the dyeing vat, while the old style must have washers placed between each cone. Thus, the invention eliminates two windings, the expensive sock used on the old coil, plus the yarn wastage and extra labor of the old method.

Seek To Improve Luster Of Cotton Textiles

A study of how to improve the luster or sheen of cotton fabrics is being undertaken by Harris Research Laboratories of Washington, D. C., the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced Dec. 29. This work, part of the department's continuing research program to enhance the properties and expand the uses of cotton, will be done under a contract financed through provisions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. Dr. Milton Harris of Harris Research Laboratories will supervise the project, which is sponsored for the Department of Agriculture by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La. The study is expected to take three years.

In spite of cotton's many excellent textile qualities, department researchers say, a natural lack of luster restricts its use for some products, particularly wearing apparel. But numerous consumer-preference surveys have revealed a great potential demand for cotton fabrics with added permanent luster. Methods now used to give certain cotton goods a pleasing sheen or light-reflecting quality are not wholly satisfactory, the scientists point out. One of the best techniques, the process called mercerizing, works well for finer grades of cotton but is not so effective for grades ordinarily used in most cotton products.

Investigations of luster problems by the Harris Research Laboratories will include detailed studies of how luster is affected by physical properties of the fiber, cotton varieties used, spinning and weaving methods, and other factors. Means of processing cotton fiber, yarn, and fabric, including mercerizing, dyeing, and other treatments or chemical modifications of the fiber, will be thoroughly explored, with the aim of improving present methods and possibly developing new methods for imparting luster to finished cotton goods.

The new contract project is the only known research effort in the United States now directed toward determining the fundamental causes of fabric luster and developing new or improved methods of giving permanent luster to cotton textiles, the department says. This work is an added phase of the broad program of fundamental and applied research on cotton-fiber properties and processing methods and on cotton-textile manufacturing conducted at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory or sponsored by that laboratory at other research institutions.

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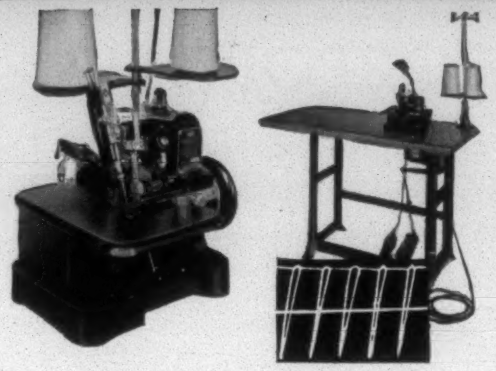

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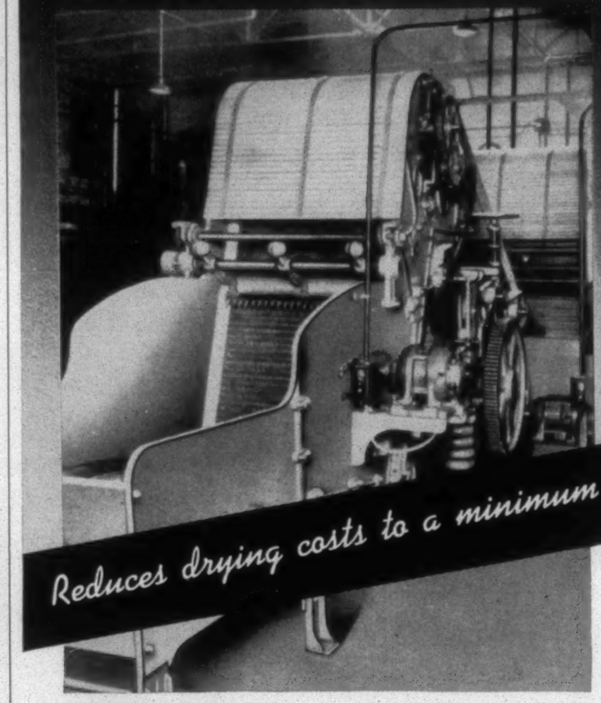

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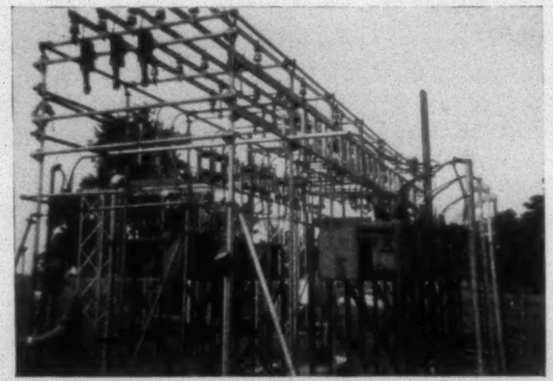

Photograph above shows high voltage switch bent furnished and erected by the Southern Electric Service Co. with multiple unit sub-station installation at the plant of Mock-Judson-Voehringer Hosiery Mills, Greensboro, N. C. Note the seven oil circuit breakers controlling branch feeders oil circuit breakers controlling branch feeders to the seven unit sub-stations.

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TEXTILE MILL SWITCHBOARDS

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SO many mills have gone through such gradual expansion over a long period of time that their power service entrances and switchboards have become outmoded as well as considerably overloaded before such conditions were realized. Usually, the first realization of these conditions comes when the local power company finds that its transformers are overloaded and notifies the mill of its proposed increase in transformer capacity, which brings with it a considerable increase in fault-current capacity, otherwise known as short-circuit current feeder capacity. This, then brings about the necessity of having circuit breakers with sufficient capacity to safely and cleanly interrupt a short-circuit current flow of 15,000 amperes, 25,000, or 50,000 amperes, or even 100,000 amperes, which you'll have to admit is about like having the Duke Power Co.'s River Bend steam generating plant sucked right into your mill through the switchboard. That is, unless you have a circuit breaker that can choke off such a flow of destruction.

This story centers around the recent expansion planned by G. W. Grier, general manager and treasurer of Eastern Mfg. Co., Selma, N. C., with the able assistance of J. C. Morgan, superintendent. Several years ago Mr. Grier had his plant adequately wired for power and lights, with no modification in machinery layout or power requirements until this expansion was contemplated. Then, Mr. Grier realizing that with expansion calling for such a rearrangement of machinery that just about every process in the mill would require more capacity for electric power, with the new area starting from scratch in its power requirements, called in an electrical engineering and construction concern for recommendations with plans and specifications to cover this proposed expansion.

Specifications for Power Circuit Changes

Here are the specifications for this job, of which the wiring plan of the mill, shown herewith forms a part:

"Specifications of both new and revised electrical work in connection with the new addition to the upper end of the present mill building, and the subsequent rearrangements of machinery throughout the mill. The power is 550 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles.

NOTE "A"—The 5 HP motor now driving the lineshaft for the drawing frame group is to be moved toward the spinning room by a distance of approximately 8 feet. This necessitates the extension of the present circuit to the motor by means of a junction box and new conduit with wire, etc., of the same size as is now in use. The present flexible conduit connection to the motor may be used, making a minimum of additional material required. In addition to this, the ground circuit between the motor and the conduit is to be completed by armored ground wire and suitable ground connectors or clamps on the conduit. All conduit connections to boxes, etc., shall be by means of double locknuts with a bushing; this is to apply to all work done in connection with this job.

NOTE "A-1"—The installation of 3 cards in the picker room will require a 5 HP motor for driving the line shaft group. For this motor control there is to be installed a Square D Size 1, 600 volt combination fusible starter with 20 ampere renewable fuses on the wall nearest to the motor, and supplying the motor with a circuit of ½" conduit and 3 No. 12 type V. C. wire, with a flexible conduit connection to the motor terminal box, and with the ground circuit completed from the motor to the conduit.

The feeder to this combination starter shall be ¾" conduit with 3 No. 8 V. C. wires from the nearest point on the feeder from the adjacent card room.

NOTE "B"—The group driving arrangements of the 2 motors now driving both the slubbers and the intermediate roving frames is to be rearranged so as to permit these frames to all be driven by one motor (this motor will not be removed from its present position, nor will its electrical connections be changed) and the slubbers each to be driven by an individual 5 HP motor.

NOTE "C"—Each slubber shall have its individual starter, which shall be a Square D combination fusible starter, rigidly mounted on the end of the frame above the motor, and connected with the motor by means of ¾" flexible conduit which will take the wires from the motor directly to the load side of the starter without any splices in between.

If the motor is mounted on the floor, it will be necessary to complete the ground circuit by means of No. 8-1 armored ground wire. If it is mounted on a base which is bolted to the frame, the ground circuit will be considered as being suitably completed.

The feeder from the 100 ampere switch on the post shall be ¾" conduit with 3 No. 8 V. C. wires, with tap boxes arranged as shown on the drawings. The branches down to the individual starters on the ends of the slubbers shall be ¾" with 3 No. 12 V. C. wires (the ¾" size being necessary for rigidity) terminating in the tops of the starters.

NOTE "D-1"—The present service drops spanning from the transformer bent to the building apparently are suitable for the capacity required for the additional load.

The present service entrance of 3½" conduit and 3 No. 750,000 cir. mil. cable is to remain in its present position, and is to be paralleled by another entrance of material similar in size and type, with the cable tapped onto the service drops by means of suitable mechanical cable connectors and well insulated by means of varnished cambric cloth or tape protected by rubber sealing tape.

The connections to the line side terminals of the 800 ampere main oil circuit breaker shall be done in the neatest and most compact way possible, and all bare parts well taped and insulated.

NOTE "D-2"—This concerns the installation of a 200 ampere FK-20 oil circuit breaker in the present switch room for the purpose of supplying the feeder circuit to the 11 new spinning frames which will be installed in the new upper end area.

This circuit breaker shall be mounted on a pipe-work frame arrangement similar to that now in use supporting the two present circuit breakers of the same type, and shall be connected from the load side to the circuit of 1½" conduit with 3 No. 1 V. C. cables to the new spinning.

This circuit breaker is to be connected on the line side directly from the bus bars behind the switchboard.

NOTE "E"—This concerns the additional spinning frame which is to be installed in the small back spinning room adjacent to the switchboard room. The wiring for this one frame shall consist of an extension of the present wiring system now feeding the present frames, with proper grounding arrangements.

NOTE "F"—This concerns the wiring for the 11 new spinning frames which are to be installed in the area now occupied by the 7 Foster winders.

The feeder circuit from the switch room shall consist of 1½" galvanized conduit with 3 No. 1 V. C. cables, extending from the oil circuit breaker discussed in Note D-2, along the near wall approximately as shown, to a panel or switch group on the wall where shown, or as near thereto as possible, depending upon clearances, etc.

This panel shall consist of 2—100 ampere, 600 volt fusible branches; or, if a switch group is used, this shall consist of 2—100 ampere, 600 volt, type "A" fusible, 3 pole switches used in connection with a tap box or wiring trough for tap connections to the feeder cable mentioned above.

The branch feeders to the tap boxes shown on the drawing as being on the ceiling shall each be of 1¼" conduit and No. 4 V. C. cable. The branches down to the combination starters mounted upon the ends of the spinning frames (that is, on the creel stands) shall be of ¾" conduit (for rigidity) and 3 No. 12 V. C. wires.

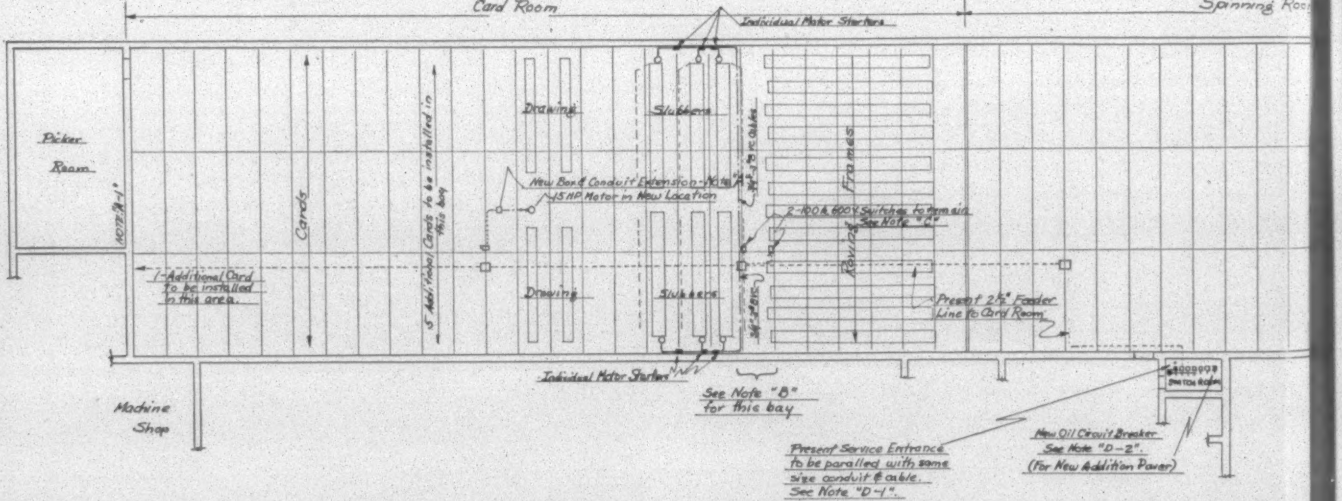
The connections from these starters down to the motors shall be of ¾" flexible conduit which will carry the leads provided with the motors directly to the load terminals of the starters.

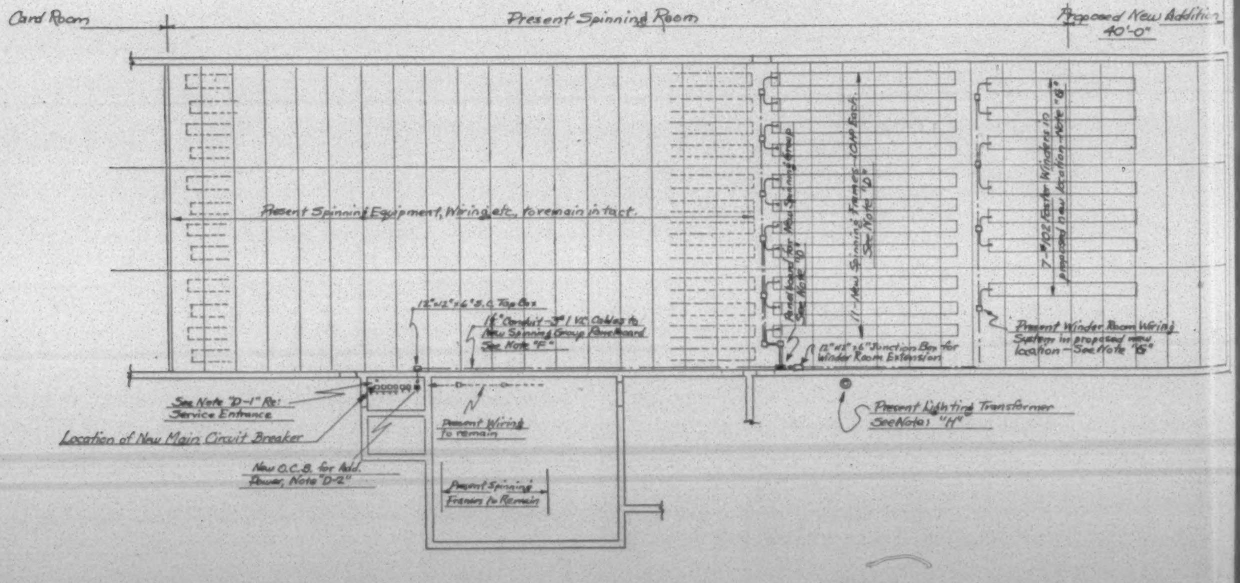
NOTE "G"—This concerns the circuit to supply the present 7 Foster Winders which will be removed to the proposed new location shown on the drawing.

There shall be installed on the present circuit, approximately as shown, a junction box from which an extension of this circuit of similar size and type material shall be run to supply the winders in their new location. The present overhead feeder and branch wiring to these winders is to be taken down and removed to the necessary new locations and as much of this present material is to be used as possible.

Now, you'll notice that these plans and specifications contemplated the continued use of the old 800-ampere oil circuit breaker. Well, it *was* used for a while, until it was discontinued for two reasons: first, it suffered the usual troubles with such equipment—that is, it couldn't take the load without overheating (although it was by no means fully loaded); second, the power company was going to improve its service with a subsequent increase in short-circuit capacity. So, with these facts in view, Mr. Grier logically decided that something should be done about replacing this old oil circuit breaker with a new circuit breaker of sufficient load carrying capacity, as well as of the type to choke off the heavy short-circuit current flow, which would be provided by the transformer bank.

At the same time, it was considered necessary to provide more adequate lightning protection for the mill, because of so many frequent strokes and near-strokes, or surges. So, this matter was studied and such treatment given to the job that, so far, there has been no further trouble of this nature. That is, the proper rating of lightning arresters was installed for the service entrance voltage, which was, as you will recall, the operating voltage mentioned in the specifications as being 550 volts, three-phase, at 60 cycles. They were rated at 750 volts maximum, and were used in connection with a three-phase capacitor of the same voltage rating grounded


Card Room
Spinning Room
Individual Motor Starters
Picker Room
NOTE "A-1"
Cards
5 Additional Cards to be installed in this bay
1-Additional Card to be installed in this area.
Drawing
Drawing
Slubbers
Slubbers
New Box & Conduit Extension-Note "A"
15HP Motor in New Location
2-100A 600V Switches to remain See Note "C"
Roving Frames
Present 2½" Feeder Line to Card Room
Individual Motor Starters
See Note "B" for this bay
Machine Shop
Present Service Entrance to be paralled with same size conduit & cable. See Note "D-1".
New Oil Circuit Breaker See Note "D-2". (For New Addition Power)
Switch Room


Card Room
Present Spinning Room
Proposed New Addition 40'-0"
Present Spinning Equipment, Wiring etc. to remain intact.
12"x12"x6" S.C. Tap Box
1½" Conduit-3-#1 V.C. Cables to New Spinning Group Powerboard See Note "F"
Panelboard for New Spinning Group See Note "D"
11-New Spinning Frames-10HP Each. See Note "D"
7-#102 Foster Winders in proposed new location-Note "G"
12"x12"x6" Junction Box for Winder Room Extension
Present Winder Room Wiring System in proposed new location—See Note "G"
See Note "D-1" Re: Service Entrance
Location of New Main Circuit Breaker
New O.C.B. for Add. Power, Note "D-2"
Present Wiring to remain
Present Spinning Frames to Remain
Present Lighting Transformer See Note: "H"

Nutting Floor Trucks, Rubber Wheels, Casters
Barrett Lift-Trucks, Skids, Portable Elevators
Elwell-Parker Electric Trucks and Tractors

Fig. 304

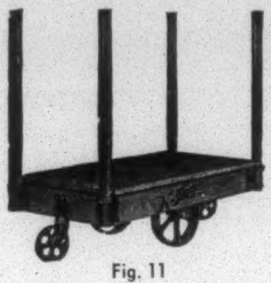


Fig. 11

Fig. 64-15

OVER 400 STANDARD
TRUCKS, SPECIALS
BUILT ON ORDER

Fig. 53

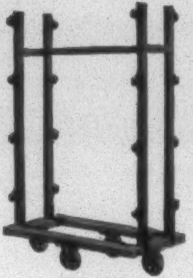


Fig. 310

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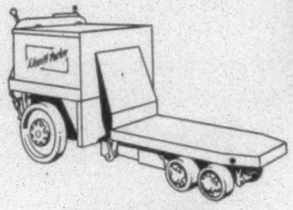
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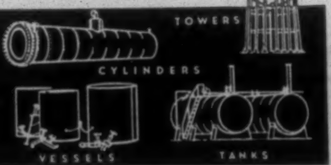

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near the switch room, by means of one No. 2 cable run in three-quarter-inch conduit from the switch room to the underground connection point, for protection from mechanical injury. This cable also served for the equipment ground as well as the system ground.

In determining the continuous load rating of an air-break type circuit breaker, several factors were taken into consideration, such as a far-sighted view of the future possibilities of more load, the short-circuit interrupting capacity required, and the space limitations in the switch room, as well as the present arrangement of the various branch circuit breakers with their feeders into the mill. All of these factors led to the selection of a 1,200-ampere rated circuit breaker, of 50,000-ampere interrupting capacity, but, when this unit was investigated, it was found that a unit of 1,600-ampere continuous rating circuit breaker with the same interrupting capacity could be had at no increase in price. So, the 1,600-ampere unit was ordered.

Then, since the new circuit breaker was of such a convenient size as to enable its mounting without disturbing any part of the present switchboard, it was decided to keep the old, 800-ampere main oil circuit breaker and use it for a spare, or for some future branch circuit. (See notation on sketch showing location of the new circuit breaker in relation with the other switches.)

Since this has been completed (June 1, 1949), Mr. Grier says that they have been remarkably free from the troubles that plagued them from lightning strokes and surges, and that they have not had the expensive interruptions and shutdowns that they had experienced when they had the old, "too-small" main oil circuit breaker. So, you see how one switchboard room outgrew itself, and had a "face lifting." Al-

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

D. R. Walls, head card fixer in the carding and spinning department of the Asbeston Plant of U. S. Rubber Co. at Hogansville, Ga., has been promoted to assistant overseer of that department. . . . Jim Martin, head fixer in the mechanical yarn department, has been promoted to shift supervisor.

Charles K. Everett has been appointed to head the New York textile and related products department of H. B. Humphrey Co., Boston and New York advertising agency. Mr. Everett served for many years as director of merchandising of the Cotton-Textile Institute and is well known throughout the textile and allied industries. At the institute he directed the many-sided activities of the cooperative promotional program carried on by the cotton manufacturers through the institute since its inception in 1926 until its dissolution last Fall. National Cotton Week was developed under Mr. Everett's guidance. He will make his permanent headquarters at the agency's New York office.

James W. Mahaffey, head of the cloth room at Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., since 1907, retired recently after completing 50 years with the firm.

George McClenaghan, executive of the Dunean Group of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has been named colonel of the Textile Special Gifts Division for the Red Cross Drive in Greenville, S. C., March 1-10. . . . H. E. Runge, executive vice-president of Brandon Mills, was appointed first colonel for the division.

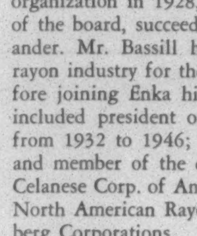
Edwin N. Brower, Jr., a 1947 graduate of North Carolina State College School of Textiles and presently employed with Dixie Mercerizing Co. at Lupton City, Tenn., is engaged to be married next month to Dorothy L. Harriss of Sanford, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga., an assistant buyer with Davison-Paxton Co.

J. L. Coker, C. W. Coker and C. H. Campbell, all officers of Sonoco Products Co. at Hartsville, S. C., have been elected directors of the Hartsville Chamber of Commerce.

Charles Frye recently resigned as assistant production manager of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C. He has not announced his plans for the future. . . . Dr. Paul R. Kearns is resigning June 1 as director of the Cannon Mills medical department.

George Hickman recently was appointed third shift overseer of the first floor weave room at Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Paul E. Bowie, Jr., formerly superintendent of the Puritan Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Fayetteville, N. C., last month assumed new duties as superintendent of Plants No. 1 and 2 of Woodside Mills at Liberty, S. C. Mr. Bowie succeeds Carroll A. Campbell, who resigned to accept a position with New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. . . . Troy H. Carter, former superintendent of the Woodside plant at Walhalla, S. C., has been named superintendent of the firm's Easley, S. C., plant, succeeding J. S. Edwards, who will serve as superintendent of both the Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, S. C., plants.



John E. Bassill has been elected president and chief executive officer of American Enka Corp., succeeding the late O. L. Alexander. Mr. Bassill was also elected a director and member of the executive committee. Col. Franklin D'Olier, a director of the firm since its organization in 1928, was elected chairman of the board, succeeding the late Mr. Alexander. Mr. Bassill has been active in the rayon industry for the past 30 years and before joining Enka his previous connections included president of Tubize Rayon Corp. from 1932 to 1946; vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of Celanese Corp. of America; and president of North American Rayon and American Bemberg Corporations.

Ewell E. Helms has been promoted to master mechanic at the Peerless Plant of Thomaston (Ga.) Mills. He became associated with the firm in 1929.

Fred R. Geib, technical representative in the Midwestern area for the Dowicide Division, Dow Chemical Co., has been assigned similar duties on a national basis. Mr. Geib will work closely with the chemical sales force in the company's sales offices through-

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out the United States. He will be concerned with developmental problems involving bactericides and fungicides.

J. B. Tollison, formerly connected with the Newton, N. C., plant of Burlington Mills Corp., and now superintendent of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., succeeds G. G. Simmons, who assumed additional responsibilities with the title of plant manager. . . . Other supervisory staff changes at Drayton include: Harry Jenkins, made overseer of cotton preparation, except for filler winding, filler winding having been added to the rayon preparation department of which Marion P. Chapman is overseer; Howard West, named department superintendent with carding, spinning and cotton preparation under his supervision; and Grady McGraw, named superintendent of weaving.

Robert Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, is now making his headquarters at the group's office in the Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Jackson has been handling this work mostly from Washington, along with completing his activities as Washington representative of the National Cotton Council.

James Brown, for several years superintendent of Renfrew Bleachery at Travelers Rest, S. C., has been promoted to assistant manager of the plant, succeeding the late James Balloch. . . . Creighton D. Griggs, formerly superintendent of dyeing at Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C., has been named to succeed Mr. Brown.

Mark Dunnell, an executive of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. since 1930 and company treasurer since 1946, has announced his retirement from the firm effective March 27.

David R. Johnston has succeeded his late father, R. Horace Johnston, as president of four of the 12 textile corporations formerly headed by the late Mr. Johnston: Johnston Mfg. Co., Johnston Mills Co. and Highland Park Mfg. Co. of Charlotte, N. C., and Park Yarn Mills Co. of Kings Mountain, N. C. . . . Succeeding R. H. Johnston at other plants of the chain are: Albert S. Orr at Monroe Mills Co. and Union Mills Co., Monroe, N. C.; R. W. Stokes, Jr., at Eastern Mfg. Co., Selma, N. C., Spinners Processing Co., Spindale, N. C., and Anchor Mills Co., Huntersville, N. C.; Harvey W. Moore at Brown Mfg. Co. and Roberta Mfg. Co. at Concord, N. C.; and Charles J. Stokes at Worth Spinning Co., Stony Point, N. C.

Ralph L. Garner, a 1948 graduate of Clemson College and until recently connected with J. P. Stevens & Co. at Rockingham, N. C., has accepted a position as superintendent of the Dixon Plant in Gastonia, N. C., of American Yarn & Processing Co. . . . George H. Turner, formerly associated with Spatex Corp. of Charlotte, N. C., and Clover (S. C.) Spinning Mills Co., has been named overseer of carding at the Dixon Plant. . . . Robert F. Jessen, for the past year and a half superintendent of the Frank Ix & Sons plant at Cornelius, N. C., has joined American Yarn & Processing as new products director and will make his headquarters at Mount Holly, N. C. . . . Clifford H. Ashley, until recently manager of the Aberdeen (N. C.) Division of Robbins Mills, Inc., has become associated with Frank Ix & Sons, Carolina Corp., as manufacturing consultant, taking over some of the duties formerly handled by Mr. Jessen.

Ralph James, formerly of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., is now superintendent of the No. 3 Plant of Carolina Mills, Inc., Newton, N. C., where he succeeds M. T. Poovey.

E. E. Edmiston and J. Chester Johnson, chief engineer and purchasing agent, respectively, for Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, Inc., have been named to the board of directors of Lowrance Hospital, Mooresville.

Dean Cabot, formerly associated with H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., has joined Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., as chief development engineer.

Charles H. Reynolds, vice-president and general superintendent of Spindale (N. C.) Mills, Inc., announced Feb. 4 that he would be a candidate for the North Carolina State Senate in the May Democratic primary.

John W. Kindell, purchasing agent for the Chattanooga, Tenn., nylon plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., since construction of the plant, has been transferred to the Seaford, Del., plant of the firm and has been succeeded at Chattanooga by Z. H. Swindell, formerly chief time-keeper.

Calvert L. Dings has joined the sales staff of Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis., and has been assigned to the Charlotte, N. C., district office. A 1948 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Dings recently completed the company's graduate training course.

A. W. Herring, assistant superintendent of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. plant at Bemiston, Ala., currently is celebrating his 20th year with the mill.

Earle R. Stall of Greenville, S. C., a director of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., since 1945, has been elected a vice-president of the company. Mr. Stall is president of Florence Mills, American Spinning Plant, at Greenville, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cone. He has also been elected a vice-president and director of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, another Cone subsidiary.

Joseph Bowler, Jr., has been appointed direct sales representative in South Carolina and Georgia for the Allen Co. of New Bedford, Mass., and Carlton E. Oliver has received a similar appointment from the company to cover North Carolina. Mr. Bowler will make his headquarters at Greenville, S. C., and Mr. Oliver at Charlotte, N. C. They will call directly on the industry in the interest of Allen high-speed cotton, rayon and nylon warper beams, adjustable loom beams and warping machinery and parts.

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., has been re-elected vice-president of the Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation . . . Walter Mitchell of Atlanta, Southern manager and a director of Draper Corp., has been appointed to the foundation's board of trustees.

William A. Pearson, formerly production manager of Dixie Mills, Inc., at LaGrange, Ga., is now associated with Riegel Textile Corp., Trion (Ga.) Division, as second shift assistant superintendent of the gray mill.

R. L. Harris, president of Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, recently announced his candidacy for the North Carolina House of Representatives. Mr. Harris served in the House 15 years ago and is a former speaker of the House and lieutenant-governor.

A. W. Gunn, treasurer of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., has been elected president of the West Georgia Council, Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Gunn succeeds B. W. Whorton, vice-president of Dixie Mills at LaGrange.

J. C. Roberts, vice-president and treasurer of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., last month was elected head of the Shrine's Oasis Temple in Western North Carolina.

Charles L. Tidwell, superintendent of Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been elected president of the Greenville Textile Club. Other officers are Roy W. Bayne of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., vice-president; D. W. Stevenson, secretary-treasurer; and Richard M. Rice, assistant secretary-treasurer. Elected directors were J. B. Templeton of Poinsett Mill, W. H. McCall of Southern Weaving Co., and C. W. Lollis of Southern Franklin Process Co.

Charles S. Clegg, president of Globe Mills Co. at Mount Holly, N. C., has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Gastonia (N. C.) Memorial Hospital.

Charles G. Buie, Jr., son of Charles G. Buie, manager of Aileen Mills Co., Inc., at Biscoe, N. C., has been elected manager of *Textile Forum,* student publication at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles.

George Randall, office manager of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, has been named head of a committee to draw up organizational plans for a Chamber of Commerce in Mooresville.

B. D. Cowan, formerly service superintendent at the Waynesboro, Va., plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has been transferred in the same capacity to the company's new May Plant under construc-

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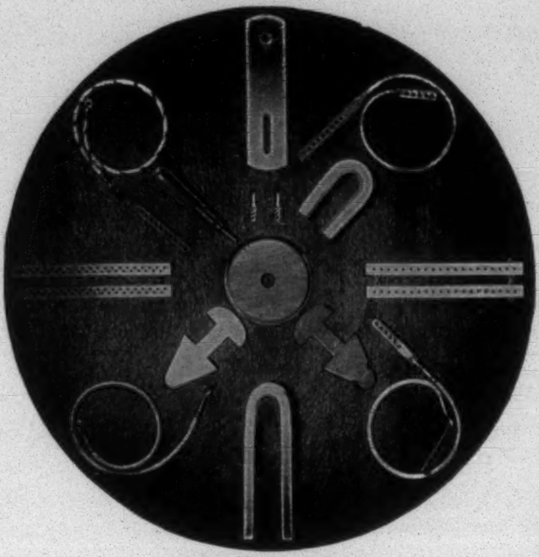

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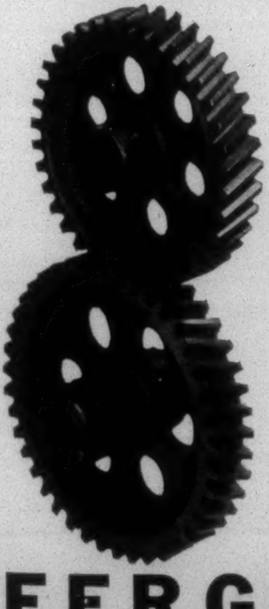

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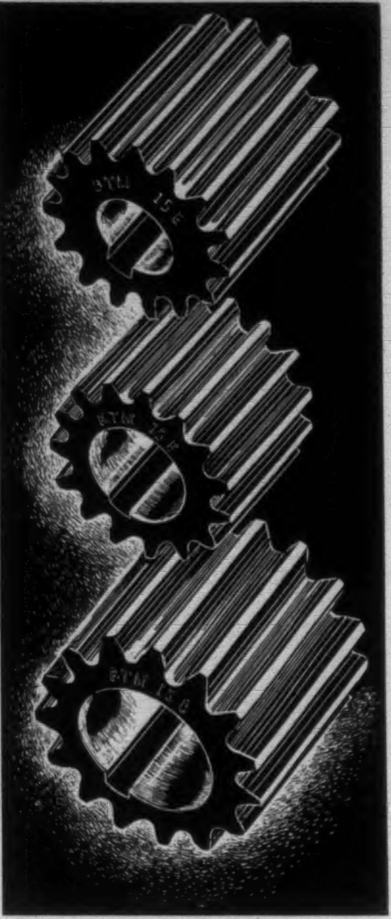

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tion at Camden, S. C. Mr. Cowan was succeeded at Waynesboro by Fred K. Gabriel, formerly special assistant to the plant manager.

James A. Byars, superintendent of the cotton mill at Riegel Textile Corp., Trion (Ga.) Division, has been re-elected vice-president of the Trion Golf and Fishing Club. Re-elected to the group's rules committee were R. P. Hardeman, assistant manager at Riegel, and G. L. McCartha, superintendent of glove fabrication.

William R. Elsas, for 25 years connected with Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills in Atlanta, Ga., in many capacities, has been elected president of the company. He succeeds Norman E. Elsas, now chairman of the board of directors, who in turn succeeds Benjamin Elsas, who was elected chairman of the executive committee. All other officers and directors were re-elected.

Charles R. Rhodes has been elected vice-president of Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc., textile factors in New York City. Mr. Rhodes has been assistant secretary of the firm for the past year and has recently taken charge of the credit department where he is supervising the credit checking of a great many of Meinhard, Greeff's Southern mill accounts. He has been with Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc., for the past three years, and previously was with Cleveland (O.) Worsted Mills, where he was located for a period of 23 years in charge of the credit department and also as secretary and assistant treasurer.

Dr. Franklin T. Peters has been assigned to the newly-formed development department of Glyco Products Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been with the company, in the sales department, since 1947 following ten years with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in research positions. Dr. Peters will be available for consultation on new chemical products to be made in the extensive facilities available at the Natrium, W. Va., plant.

N. Browne Glenn, formerly assistant superintendent, has succeeded the late C. H. Strickland as superintendent of the Appleton Co. at Anderson, S. C. Mr. Glenn has been connected with the firm for more than 25 years. . . . Alphonso G. Williams was promoted from overseer of the gray cloth department to succeed Mr. Glenn as assistant superintendent.

H. Dave Whitener, general superintendent of Rex Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been elected a director of the firm, succeeding the late Carl A. Rudisill. All other officers and directors were re-elected.

K. P. Powers, who has been connected with Gulf Oil Corp. for over 14 years, recently was appointed chief fuels and lubricants engineer of the textile section of the firm's industrial products engineering department.

John B. Gillis has been appointed traffic manager and H. T. Verbridge assistant traffic manager for Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn. Mr. Gillis, former assistant manager of traffic, has served as acting head of the department for several months, following the resignation of R. C. Caldwell. Mr. Verbridge succeeds to the post vacated by Mr. Gillis. Previously he was a rate analyst in the department.

William R. Tornquist, whose previous connections include Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co. and Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Co., has joined Nova Chemical Corp. to do sales and technical service work with dyers and printers in the New Jersey and Pennsylvania areas.

Ernest Moore, textile cost accountant and consultant on textile cost problems, has recently moved his headquarters to Shelby, N. C., from Greenville, S. C. Prior to going into cost service work as an individual practitioner, Mr. Moore was for a number of years employed by the mills of the Dover group as chief cost accountant, and earlier in his career was associated with the firm of R. E. Loper Co. of Greenville, S. C.

H. C. Hoffman, vice-president of Reeves Bros., Inc., New York, has begun an industry-wide drive in the textile field for the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colo., pioneer free non-sectarian tuberculosis institution.

I. Rogosin and Harry Rogosin, president and vice-president, respectively, of Beaunit Mills, Inc., were guests of honor and speakers last month at a dinner meeting and year-end conference of supervisory personnel of the company's North Carolina plants held at the Gaston Country Club in Gastonia, N. C.

Former Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, a director and majority stockholder of Brookside Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., stated last month that he expects to be in Knoxville much of the time in the future "to give Brookside some first-hand attention."

Morris S. Rosenthal, president of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., has been named first president of the American Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, organized recently to promote trade with Indonesia. W. L. Lingle, Jr., of Proctor & Gamble Co. was named first vice-president of the new organization. Ladd I. Johnson is secretary.

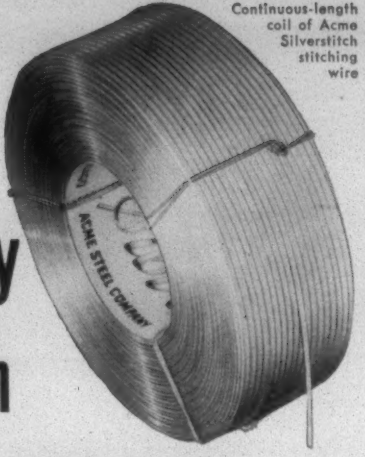
Charles D. McDuffie, former vice-president of William L. Barrell Co., Boston, has been elected president of the firm, succeeding the late William A. Barrell. Sallo M. Kahn was named executive vice-president and Edward J. Reilly was elected vice-president in charge of the converting division. Rolliston W. Linscott, Jr., was elected treasurer.

Maurice du Pont Lee, general advisor to the chief engineer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., retired Jan. 31 after a career of nearly 42 years with the company. Mr. Lee, who played an important part in developing the domestic dye and rayon industries, has been engaged in engineering and development work for Du Pont since 1908.

Victor Saxl has been appointed sales manager and engineer for Stellite American Corp., New York City, which is the sole agent for Stellite, Milan, Italy, which is distributor and manager for four Italian textile machinery builders.

H. Walter Fricke of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed sales representative for Robert Reiner, Inc., Weehawken, N. J., in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Frank L. Asbury, Jr., has been named group manager of all spun weaving plants for Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., succeeding W. L. Craven, recently promoted to division manager. Mr. Asbury, formerly superintendent of the Steele Plant at Rockingham, N. C., has been succeeded in that post by Jeff Robbins. . . . Recent promotions and transfers in Bur-Mil spinning plants follow: Eddie R. Viehman was transferred from the Robeson Plant at St. Pauls, N. C., to the Oxford, N. C., plant as second shift overseer, replacing William L. Johnson, who was transferred to the third shift, replacing W. H. Graham. Mr. Graham in turn was named general overseer of the Oxford finishing department, replacing E. C. Canipe, who was transferred to the Gastonia, N. C., area. Other promotions at Oxford saw Lonnie Broyal, section man in the winding room, promoted to quality control, and Hanson Troutman transferred from the terminal as cost clerk to replace Mrs. Rebecca Gordon, resigned. . . . At Flint No. 1 in Gastonia Ralph L. Reid was named second shift overseer of spinning to succeed William A. Haas. Charles H. Cope, formerly section man in the twisting department, succeeded Mr. Reid as second hand in winding and twisting. . . . At the Modena Plant, also in Gastonia, Luther Robinson was promoted from second shift spinning to second shift second hand in winding and twisting to replace Joseph Duncan, deceased; and Berry Fowler was promoted from second shift twister tender to second shift section man in spinning. . . . R. D. Buie, former superintendent of the rayon plant at Newton, N. C., has been transferred to the Puritan Plant at Fayetteville, N. C., as superintendent, replacing Paul E. Bowie, Jr., resigned. . . . Norman L. Major, assistant superintendent of the Cascade Plant at Mooresville, N. C., has been transferred to the rayon plant at Newton to succeed Mr. Buie as superintendent. A. V. Guyer, formerly head of the throwing department at Cascade, has been named assistant superintendent to succeed Mr. Major. . . . Other personnel changes at the Cascade Plant include: Carl P. McLaughlin, first shift overseer in the throwing department, appointed department head of the throwing department; Clark W. Murff, third shift overseer in the throwing department, made first shift overseer in the throwing department; Harry A. Sloop, B-5 supervisor in the throwing department, made third shift overseer in that department; Charles P. Mott, Jr., fixer, upgraded to B-5 supervisor in the throwing department. . . . John A. Spooner is resigning as director of advertising and public relations for Burlington Mills Corp. of New York and his duties will be taken



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3 Save on man hours
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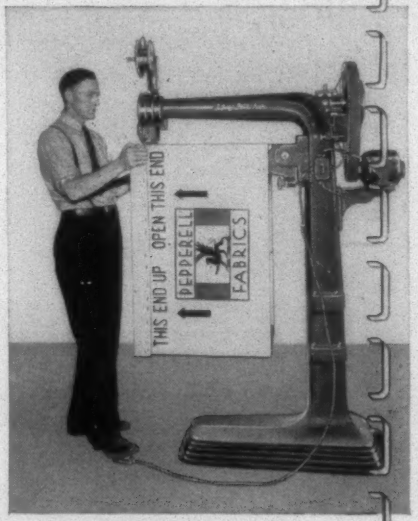
Use of stitched fiber boxes and Acme's "strap that box, ship it as a bale" method cuts shipping costs.



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CRAWFORD RHYMER, BOX 2261, GREENVILLE, S. C.

over by A. Stanley Kramer, advertising manager of Burlington Mills, who now becomes head of the advertising department, and Paul Menneg, who becomes public relations manager. . . . J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board of Burlington Mills Corp., recently was elected a director of American Security & Trust Co., Washington.

W. H. Merriman, plant engineer for Dyersburg (Tenn.) Cotton Products, Inc., returned to his office last month after being confined to his home with an illness of several months' duration.

Richard C. Thatcher of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. has been named president of the Durene Association of America for the ensuing year. Other officers are Joseph P. Holt of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., vice-president and treasurer; and A. C. Layton Newsom, executive secretary.

Milton C. Mumford, vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., has been appointed corporate executive in charge of the Fieldcrest Mills Division. Luther H. Hodges continues as a vice-president of Marshall Field & Co. and as general manager of Fieldcrest Mills. . . . Fieldcrest operates a hosiery plant at Fieldale, Va., of which E. H. Goode continues as manager and R. T. Ingram as superintendent. . . . E. W. Medberry, for the past three years manager of the firm's lace curtain mill in Zion, Ill., has been appointed production manager for all plants of Fieldcrest Mills. . . . O. D. Petty, formerly chief accountant for Fieldcrest at Spray, has been named acting manager of the curtain mill at Zion. He has been comptroller of the Zion plant since September, 1946, when he moved to the Illinois community from Spray. . . . J. K. McConnell of the Fieldcrest department of industrial and public relations has been appointed chairman of the annual Red Cross fund campaign in the Leaksville - Spray - Draper area.

Edward H. O'Hara has been elected president of Norwich (N. Y.) Knitting Co., succeeding his father, Fred H. O'Hara, who is now chairman of the board and continues as treasurer. Joseph A. Schoendorf, assistant general manager, was made a vice-president. . . . The elder Mr. O'Hara recently was honored by officials at Clayton, N. C., when a street, O'Hara Drive, was officially named and marked in appreciation of the company's contribution to the community. The firm operates Bartex Spinning Co. at Clayton.

Lewis C. Radford, formerly secretary, has been elected president and treasurer of Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills, succeeding the late Charles M. Walker. E. S. Summer, formerly superintendent, was elected vice-president and general manager and Wilson B. Mitcham is the new secretary.

Joseph F. Smart has been appointed sales engineer for Marshall & Williams Southern Corp. and will travel throughout the South from headquarters at the firm's Greenville, S. C., plant. Mr. Smart recently completed a training course at the parent plant of the company in Providence, R. I., in the building, repairing and assembling of Marshall & Williams products, including tenter frames and tenter chains.

James M. Myers has resigned as superintendent of the cotton division of North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C. Mr. Myers, who had been with the firm since 1935, indicated he might enter sales work as technical consultant in the use of dyestuffs. . . . Mr. Myers has been succeeded by Lewis C. Greene, who joined the firm in 1933 and until recently served as general foreman of the finishing department.

OBITUARIES

Oakey L. Alexander, 68, president and chairman of the board of American Enka Corp., died recently at a hospital in New York City. Interment was made in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Alexander was associated with American Enka from its founding, having been one of the original board of directors. He became chairman of the board in 1937 and assumed the presidency of the firm in 1940. He also headed the Pocahontas Coal Corp. and affiliated companies.

Albert H. Bosshard, 72, of Glen Ridge, N. J., formerly head of the raw silk department for Stehli & Co., died Jan. 30. A native of Switzerland, Mr. Bosshard was for many years considered as one of the leading authorities on raw silk, silk yarns and silk fabrics. Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a son.

Benjamin C. Chace, 74, founder and for many years general manager of Crown Mfg. Co. of Providence, R. I., died Feb. 9. Mr. Chace also was at one time superintendent of Jenckes Spinning Co. of Providence. He was retired at the time of his death. Three brothers survive.

Howard R. Crawford, 62, a vice-president, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of National Automotive Fibres, Inc., Detroit, Mich., died Feb. 9 of a heart attack. Surviving are his wife and two sons. National Automotive Fibres operates the California Cotton Mills Division at Uniontown, Ala.

Leon F. Cross, 54, traffic manager for Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., died Jan. 27 of a heart attack. Surviving are his wife and a daughter.

Emory O. Damron, 61, of Greenville, S. C., a salesman for Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. of Charlotte, N. C., died recently after an illness of three weeks. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter, and a sister.

Chester L. Eddy, 69, of Greenville, S. C., a former superintendent of Renfrew Bleachery at Travelers Rest, S. C., and for the past seven years operator of Eddy Chemical Co., died recently. Mr. Eddy was a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and had served as area chairman. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son, and a brother.

Hugh A. H. McGill, managing director of Platt Bros. (Sales), Ltd., London, England, and director of its parent company, Textile Machinery Makers, Ltd., died Feb. 5 of a heart attack. Mr. McGill had spent his entire business life in the textile machinery field and was well known in the United States and Canada. His wife survives.

William H. Melton, 76, retired overseer of Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., died Feb. 1 at a hospital in Columbia. Surviving are his wife, a son, a daughter and three brothers.

John Merry, 86, retired head of designing at Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., died Jan. 22 at his home in Ridgewood, N. J. Survivors include two daughters.

Walter Meyer, 53, president of Burlington Mills Ribbon Corp., a division of Burlington Mills Corp., died Jan. 29 at a hospital in New York City after a brief illness. Prior to joining Burlington Mills in June, 1949, Mr. Meyer had been vice-president of Central Ribbon Mills and in charge of production for Stark Bros. Ribbons. Surviving are his wife, his mother, a sister and a brother.

Ted E. Raht, 66, vice-president of Swift Spinning Mills at Columbus, Ga., died Feb. 7. Mr. Raht had been associated with the mill for 41 years. Surviving are his wife, a daughter, and his father.

R. L. Rogers, 84, a pioneer in the textile industry in Winder, Ga., died Jan. 10 after a brief illness. Mr. Rogers initiated the first cotton mill at Winder in 1902, known as Winder Cotton Mill.

Andrew Schoen, 56, of Bangor, Pa., scientist on the staff of General Aniline & Film Corp., died Feb. 2 at his home in Bangor. Mr. Schoen was widely known for his work on the printing, dyeing and processing of textiles, holding many patents in those fields. His wife survives.

Albert C. Splawn, 57, retired mill overseer of Danville, Va., died Jan. 18 in Gastonia, N. C., where he was making his home with a sister. Survivors, in addition to his sister, include two daughters, a son, his mother and a brother.

John T. Stevens, 80, industrialist of Kershaw, S. C., and a vice-president of Springs Cotton Mills, died Jan. 19 at his home in Kershaw after an illness of several weeks. In association with the late Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster, S. C., and others, Mr. Stevens participated in the industrial development of South Carolina, such development including the Springs Mills interests in Lancaster, Chester, Fort Mill and Kershaw. His wife and two sisters survive.

J. A. Talbert, superintendent of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, Inc., died suddenly Jan. 20. His wife and several children and grandchildren survive.

William C. Taylor, 57, representative of New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., died Feb. 5 of a heart attack. Mr. Taylor represented the firm in North Carolina and Virginia for 27 years and made his home in Greensboro, N. C. Surviving are his wife and three sisters.

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Virtually Without Stripping

Figure the down-time this saves you, and the extra production you get by using Strip-O-Matic. Then add to this your substantial saving on stripping waste because more fibres go into the roving instead of collecting on the clothing. These savings show up mighty good on your production and profit sheets.

Strip-O-Matic does an excellent carding job, too. It is put on by the usual methods and there is nothing new for the help to learn. There is no change on fancies.

If your card room is on a bonus or piece work basis, your help will be happier because of increased earnings.

Strip-O-Matic is new and different and has been thoroughly tested on wools and synthetics and is now being tested on cottons by some of the leading mills and one of the foremost textile institutes. It was originated and is being produced by the Benjamin Booth Company, a pioneer in making card clothing.

Ask for our new 8-page booklet by writing Oliver D. Landis, Inc., or our home office.

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Oliver D. Landis, Inc. . . .

. . . has been appointed exclusive sales agent for Virginia and North and South Carolina for the full Benjamin Booth line of card clothing for all types of rolls.

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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

Mobile, Ala.—Some of the best of the machinery at the Mobile Plant of the Standard Coated Products Division of Interchemical Corp., which is now being dismantled, will be moved to the Selma (N. C.) Plant of the same corporation.

Carthage, N. C.—Construction is proceeding rapidly on the building for Carthage Fabrics Corp. and the outside walls are almost completed. The contractor is S. E. Trogden of Asheboro, N. C. President of the corporation is E. Sontag of 325 Barney Street, New Bedford, Mass., who will move to Carthage and be in active charge of the mill. The plant will utilize 480 looms on rayon fabrics.

Elkin, N. C.—Chatham Mfg. Co. for the fourth consecutive year has won the Distinguished Service to Safety Award presented by the National Safety Council, it was announced at the recent annual banquet of the plant safety council. R. T. Chatham, Jr., presented special five-year certificates to the binding, burling, electrical and packing departments in recognition of the perfect record achieved by employees in these departments for a period of five consecutive years.

Fayetteville, N. C. — Initial construction has been started on a large addition to the Puritan weaving plant of Burlington Mills Corp. which will provide jobs for over 100 new employees. Construction of the new addition will make it possible for the plant to replace some of its older equipment with new and modern machinery that requires ground floor installation.

Hogansville, Ga.—Four new 6-C Universal winders recently were installed in the hose yarn department at the United States Rubber Co. plant here.

Salisbury, N. C.—Cartex Mills, a division of Carlton Yarn Mills, Inc., is planning construction of a 63 by 65-foot addition to its picker room, to be used mainly for storage, at a cost between $15,000 and $20,000. Robert L. Clemmer of Hickory, N. C., is the architect for the project.

Camden, S. C.—Contract for acoustical work at the May Plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., here has been awarded to A. A. Metts Co. of Charlotte, N. C. Cost was not stated.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. — Operation of the former John C. Wellwood Corp. plant here has been taken over by Buser Ribbon Mills, Inc., a new organization. Ribbons, tape and narrow fabrics will be manufactured.

Greenville, S. C. — Woodside Mills Feb. 6 began the sale of approximately 360 houses in the Woodside community. Occupants of the houses are being given preference in purchase of the three, four, five, six and eight-room structures.

Woodruff, S. C.—Employees of Plant No. 2 of Mills Mill were awarded badges recently in recognition of having worked over 4,000,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Full-scale operation of the new Pinecrest Textile Mill here will begin about March 1, R. P. Snower of Kansas City, Mo., owner, states. The mill will produce sheeting in the gray in quantities of one and one-half million pounds yearly. After the material is bleached at another plant it will be made into finished sheets and pillowcases here. E. C. Lee of Kansas City is temporary superintendent. The plant is operating in a section of the former Pine Bluff Arsenal, wartime bomb producing plant.

Greensboro, N. C. — Burlington Mills Corp. Feb. 1 distributed to its 28,000 employees copies of the first issue of a new company-wide employee magazine, the *Bur-Mil Review*. The new, photo-filled publication is devoted to news of activities and interests of Burlington employees at the majority of the company's 75 plants in 46 communities in five Southern states and the company's merchandising organization in New York. The magazine is nine by 12 inches in size and contains 24 inside pages. It replaces a group of seven divisional plant newspapers and a quarterly magazine which had previously been published for employees in various manufacturing divisions and administrative units. Cover of the first issue contains a photo of the famed Cramerton Gingham Square Dance team in action. The Gingham dancers are all employees of the Burlington plants at Cramerton, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C.—A fire at Calvine Cotton Mills, Inc., started by a piece of metal sticking in a picker, caused about $1,000 in damages. The blaze was discovered at 7:45 p. m. and was not completely extinguished until 11:05 p. m.

Lexington, N. C.—Erlanger Mills, Inc., recently was presented a bronze safety plaque by Employers Mutual Insurance Co. in recognition of 1,435,000 man-hours of operation during 1949 without a lost-time accident.

Shelby, N. C.—The corporate structures of Carter Fabrics Corp., Greensboro, N. C., and South Boston, Va., and Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, were dissolved at the close of business Jan. 28. Formerly subsidiaries of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., both companies became divisions of the company known as Carter Fabrics Division and Cleveland Cloth Mills Division, respectively.

Dublin, Ga.—McKoy-Helgerson Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract at approximately $124,000 for construction of a waterworks plant at Dublin Woolen Mills. The mill is owned by M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville is the engineer for the project.

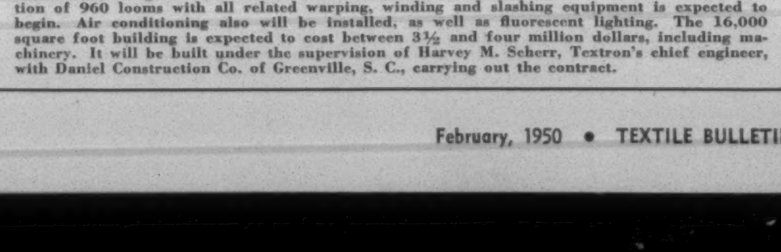
Rock Hill, S. C.—J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., last month offered to transfer to the City of Rock Hill utilities at Industrial and Aragon Cotton Mills valued at $221,183. The city, in exchange, would supply the mill villages with power, water and sewage facilities at rates comparable to those now being charged in like areas.

Easley, S. C.—Most of the houses in the village of Glenwood Cotton Mills will be offered for sale to employees soon. Occupants of each house will be given first opportunity to purchase a home, it is reported. There are between 170 and 180 homes in the Glenwood village.

Providence, R. I. — Textron, Inc., has informed stockholders that the firm plans to spend about $7,000,000 during 1950 on a plant modernization and expansion program, aimed largely at further developments in the South. The newest unit will be a $3,000,000 filament rayon weaving plant at Williamston, S. C. The firm now has 32 plants in New England, the South and in Puerto Rico.

Greensboro, N. C. — Burlington Mills Corp. is building a $95,000 warehouse, containing 24,000 square feet, next to its weaving plant on South Elm Street here. The new warehouse will free space now used in the weaving plant and will allow for the re-arrangement of old machinery and installation of new equipment, increasing the plant's production about 25 per cent.

Narrows, Va.—Celanese Corp. of America last month received citations from the National Safety Council for outstanding



THE NEW TEXTRON SOUTHERN FILAMENT WEAVING PLANT AT WILLIAMSTON, S. C., shown in drawing *above*, is scheduled for completion the last of April, at which time installation of 960 looms with all related warping, winding and slashing equipment is expected to begin. Air conditioning also will be installed, as well as fluorescent lighting. The 16,000 square foot building is expected to cost between 3½ and four million dollars, including machinery. It will be built under the supervision of Harvey M. Scherr, Textron's chief engineer, with Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., carrying out the contract.

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It is not just a matter of supplying warp sizing, but rather proper methods, conditions and sizing that make possible better finished materials. That's where the Texize men come in . . . for they know their business and can help you with your slasher room problems.

Texize Individual Service technicians go into each phase of your slasher room operations and determine exactly what you need. This testing and research is based on the accumulated and wide experience in solving specific sizing problems under varied conditions for many mills.

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safety performances at the acetate yarn plant near Narrows and the plastics plant at Newark, N. J. The Virginia plant established a record of 2,000,000 man-hours of work without a disabling injury from Sept. 10, 1949, to Dec. 31, 1949, and the New Jersey plant was cited for its performance of 1,000,000 man-hours of work without injury from the period June 3, 1949, to Jan. 9, 1950.

BESSEMER CITY, N. C.—It is reported that Osage Mfg. Co. will convert its entire operation to synthetic fabrics and blends by the end of this year. The mill now produces gabardines, shirtings and twills.

RAMSEUR, N. C.—Ramseur Worsted Mill, a new textile unit here affiliated with Guerin Mfg. Co. of Woonsocket, R. I., started operations recently on a limited scale. When in full production the plant will employ between 75 and 100 persons on a three-shift basis.

BEMIS, TENN.—Cotton dresses made from Bemilin cotton bag cloth will win $1,390 in cash and U. S. Savings Bonds for employees of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. and members of their families. Bemilin is the trade name for printed cotton cloth manufactured by the company. As a feature of the golden anniversary, May 20, of the company-owned town of Bemis, Tenn., home of Bemis Cotton Mill, a national company-wide dressmaking contest will be open to the first prize winner from each of the company's plants located in 24 cities throughout the country. National prizes will be: first, $100 bond; second, $50 bond; third, $25 bond. There will be four cash awards of $10 each, and three of $5 each. It is hoped to secure nationally known dress designers and fashion experts as judges for the event. First prize-winning dress in each of the local contests will win a $25 bond, in addition to being entered in the national finals; second prize, $10 cash; third, $5.

BOSTON, MASS.—The absorbing story of the development of the American textile industry since 1850 is unfolded in *Memoirs of a Corporation,* which Pacific Mills, one of the oldest and largest textile manufacturers in the world, is publishing in 11 monthly installments to mark its 100th anniversary year. The anniversary book tells the story of "Weaving a Century"—the anniversary year slogan—in a new and original way. This is a story of people—starting with Abbott Lawrence, the pious founder, who staked his all on a pioneering venture, and lived to see Pacific Mills through its critical early years. But Abbott Lawrence and his colleagues—names that make up a veritable Who's Who in the commercial, financial and industrial world of 1850—get less space in this unique kind of history than the mill hands, the department bosses,

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STODGHILL & COMPANY
Atlanta, Georgia

HIGH QUALITY COMBED and CARDED KNITTING and WEAVING YARNS
BEAMS, CONES
TUBES, WARPS

1870 BFG B.F.Goodrich
MARTHA MILLS DIVISION, Silvertown, Georgia
LARGE PRODUCTION . . . UNIFORM QUALITY . . . LATEST MACHINERY

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wool buyers and salesmen—"the immigrants and their children, the Irish, Italians, Germans, Britons, French, Russians, Swedes Finns"—who helped to "weave the century" and build a great American institution.

Huntsville, Ala.—Transfer of the water system of Huntsville Mfg. Co. to the City of Huntsville is being carried out as rapidly as details of transfer can be arranged. In return the city will bring the former Merrimack system into the municipal water system and maintain it on a level of efficiency established by the company in years of continuous and uninterrupted operation. The estimated value of the company's gift to the city is about $200,000.

Fountain Inn, S. C.—Employees of the Fountain Inn plant of Woodside Mills were honored at a banquet Jan. 21 in recognition of having compiled a record of no lost-time accidents from Nov. 4, 1948, through Dec. 31, 1949.

Edgefield, S. C.—Crest Mfg. Co., capitalized at $100,000, has been chartered to engage in the manufacture of textiles, fabrics, auto seat covers and scuff pads. Daniel C. Larkin is president of the new concern.

Clinton, S. C.—Fiske-Carter Construction Co., Spartanburg, S. C., has been awarded the contract at $156,828 for construction of swimming pools and bath houses at Clinton Cotton Mills and Lydia Cotton Mills. Each of the pools will be 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, with an additional wading pool. They are expected to be ready for use by June 15.

Joanna, S. C.—The first two issues of the new publication of Joanna Cotton Mills Co., *The Joanna Way,* have been distributed to employees and friends of the firm.

Robbins, N. C.—Robbins Mills, Inc., is constructing an extension to its weaving plant here, scheduled for completion in April. It is tentatively planned to use the additional space for throwing equipment. George W. Kane of Greensboro, N. C., is builder and Biberstein & Bowles of Charlotte, N. C., the architect.

Gaffney, S. C.—Installation of $2,000,000 worth of new machinery at Limestone Mfg. Co., began several months ago, has been completed. The new equipment, most of it spinning, carding and complementary machinery, is expected to speed up production and reduce costs. Limestone is a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

Clifton, S. C.—Martin Weiner Co. is expanding its printing production by 25 per cent at its finishing plant here. The firm is adding two-eight-color printing machines and 4,000 square feet of space is being added to the copper roller storage facilities, bringing the processing space to a total of 96,000 square feet. Company officials also announced plans to add 136 Crompton & Knowles S6 looms to its nylon weaving plant at Cheraw, S. C., bringing the total to 256.

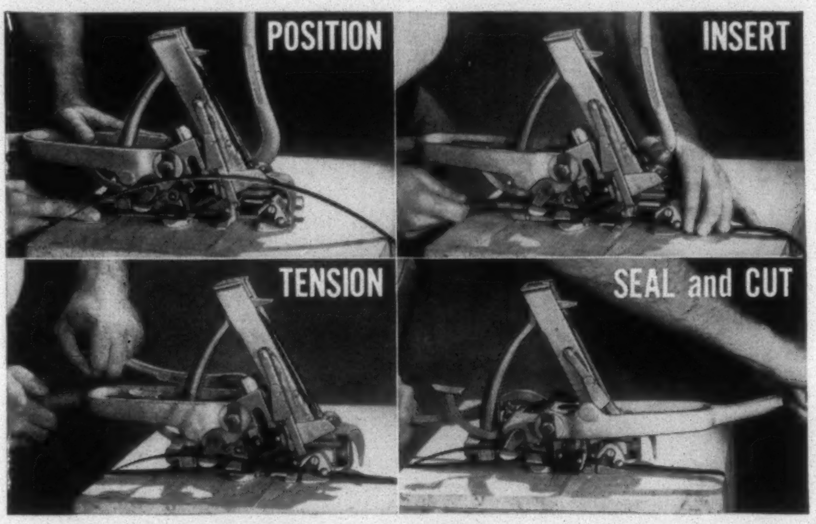
New York, N. Y.—Stockholders of Colonial Mills, Inc., recently authorized a change in the company's name to Robbins Mills, Inc., and an increase in the number of directors from seven to 11. Officials state the new name will be more appropriate because the company is known for its "Robbins" fabrics and the president and founder of the firm is Karl Robbins. The organization includes plants at Aberdeen, Raeford, Red Springs and Robbins, N. C., as well as Clarksville, Va.

Greensboro, N. C.—Bids were to have been received Feb. 15 for construction of an office building here for J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

Raeford, N. C.—The White-Tex Mill property, consisting of 71 acres of land, a mill building of 60,000 square feet and about 70 dwelling units, has been purchased by Robbins Mills, Inc. Most of the machinery has been removed, but it would not have been usable by the new owners. It is expected that Robbins will reconstruct and modernize the mill building.

Dillon, S. C. — Carolina Mills, Inc., which employs about 575 persons in the production of combed and carded yarns, will continue operations under a trusteeship for nine months, it was indicated last month by Judge J. Waties Waring following a hearing in U. S. District Court in Charleston, S. C.

Lexington, N. C.—The new plant of Frank Ix & Sons nearing completion here will in a few months be expanded to even greater proportions. The building under construction will contain 77,000 square feet



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of floor space and will be used as a weaving department with 288 looms. The proposed addition will contain about 50,000 square feet of floor space and will be used as the throwing plant with about 20,000 spindles.

ROCKMART, GA. — Goodyear Clearwater Mills, operated by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and closed since last May "for lack of business," is resuming production as fast as employees come back, it is reported. Earl Powell, mill manager, and R. S. Whitmire, vice-president of negotiations of the United Textile Workers of America (A.F.L.), said the reopen order affects approximately 600 to 700 workers. Since May a skeleton force has been retained to produce a small amount of rayon fabric.

DALTON, GA. — It has been announced that Whitfield Spinning Co. has obtained a loan of $125,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to enable it to buy the old Juilliard Mill at Dallas, Ga. It was stated that the purchaser intends to recondition the mill and may use it to manufacture chenille products.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. — The board of directors of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. early this month recommended to stockholders a plan whereby the company's capitalization would be increased from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. A meeting of stockholders will be held next month to consider the plan. At present capital consists of 200,000 $25 shares. Under the plan, there would be 800,000 $10 shares.

VALDESE, N. C.—R. H. Pinnix of Gastonia, N. C., has been awarded the contract at $226,444 for construction of a dyehouse for Valdese Mfg. Co. The building is expected to be completed in five months. Architect-engineer for the project is Biberstein & Bowles of Charlotte, N. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1949, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., reported consolidated net sales of $277,534,331. Consolidated net earnings for the same period, after provision for federal taxes, were $17,794,780, equivalent to $5.14 per share on the 3,459,988 shares outstanding.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.—Douglas Mills, Inc., was sold Feb. 2 to J. L. Stifel & Sons, Inc., for $417,500 at a public auction in U. S. District Court at Atlanta. The sale came shortly after confirmation of a plan for reorganization of the mill under Chapter X. Louis D. deLoach, vice-president and general manager of Glendale (S. C.) Mills, Inc., who was present at the sale, said his firm expects to put the mill in operation as soon as possible as the Douglasville Division of Glendale Mills, which itself is a subsidiary of the Stifel organization.

SPRAY, N. C. — Operations of the new electric blanket plant of Fildcrest Mills was moved last month from the finishing plant to the Nantucket Building here.

LANDIS, N. C.—Linn Mills Co., manufacturer of double carded and combed knitting yarn, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. Two of the original founders are still active in the management: G. O. Lipe, president, and L. A. Corriher, treasurer.

LAUREL HILL, N. C. — Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., is planning construction of an addition to its Springfield Plant here. Bids on the project were to have been received Feb. 23. The McPherson Co. of Greenville, S. C., is the architect-engineer for the project.

ANNISTON, ALA.—The Woodstock Mill property here has been acquired by C. K. Turk Corp. of South Bend, Inc., and after addition of new equipment, will be operated as Woodstock Enterprises, Inc., employing between 300 and 350 persons. The Turk firm operates several mills in the Chicago area and produces a wide range of fabric articles. The new owners intend to continue the production of sales yarns at the Anniston plant. The weave room, which has not been in operation, will be equipped with new type looms for the production of several specialized fabrics needed by the Turk firm which cannot be obtained from other mills.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions Described In New Booklet

Hydrogen peroxide solutions of 27.5 per cent, 35 per cent and 50 per cent concentration are described in a new booklet prepared by the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc. It contains a compilation of physical data and properties of hydrogen peroxide, lists a large number of its reactions in organic and inorganic chemistry, and enumerates its applications and uses. Information on engineering materials, shipping containers, analytical methods, and physiological properties is also included. Copies are available on request from the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc., or its sales agent, the Becco Sales Corp., Station B, Buffalo 7, N. Y.

Lamp Data Pamphlets Available On Request

Pamphlets and special lamp data pertaining to footcandle power suggested for various textile mill operations are being made available through the lamp department of Westinghouse Electric Corp. through this magazine. Footcandle power recommendations covered include those for cotton, synthetic and woolen plants. "Lamp life, lumen output and lumen maintenance," states the company, "have improved so significantly in the past few years that the present published values no longer apply and are actually misleading. The life of the standard 40-watt, T-12 lamp, for example, at three hours per start is three times as long as it was formerly and it produces much more light initially and throughout its long life than it did before the war. Because of these improvements, the convenience and economy of fluorescent lighting with Westinghouse lamps is now better than ever." Mill officials desiring specific data covering one or several textile mill operations may secure same by addressing editors of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

New Central Station Unit Offered By Buensod-Stacey

A. C. Buensod, president of Buensod-Stacey, Inc., air conditioning and refrigeration engineering-contractors of New York and Charlotte, N. C., announces availability of the new central station air conditioners, designed and built in capacities from 7,000 to 20,000 C.F.M. These central station air conditioners are low in height and may be either mounted on the floor or suspended from the ceiling. They contain all of the component parts in a factory assembled unit, such as the fan, cooling coil, heating coil, humidifying sprays, filters, outdoor air, return air and bypass air dampers, and space for the inclusion of electric precipitators, if so desired. The units are factory insulated and can be easily erected in the field with no further insulation in the field required, it is claimed. Bulletin available at the Buensod-Stacey offices, New York and Charlotte. Ask for Bulletin No. 6, *Central Station Air Conditioners.*

Brown Portable Electric Grease Gun Now Available

Brown Distributing Co., Coddington Building, Charlotte 2, N. C., announces the availability of the improved and factory-engineered Brown portable electric grease gun, which is 33 inches high, 37½ inches long, mounted on rubber tires and weighing 230 pounds loaded. Thirty-five pounds of lubricant from the heaviest fiberous to the lightest grease is said to flow freely through a pressurized tank even under low temperatures. A modified Ford starter motor develops up to five horsepower on the pump through a series of gears running in oil. A thumbscrew adjusts the maximum grease pressure from about 500 to 12,000 pounds

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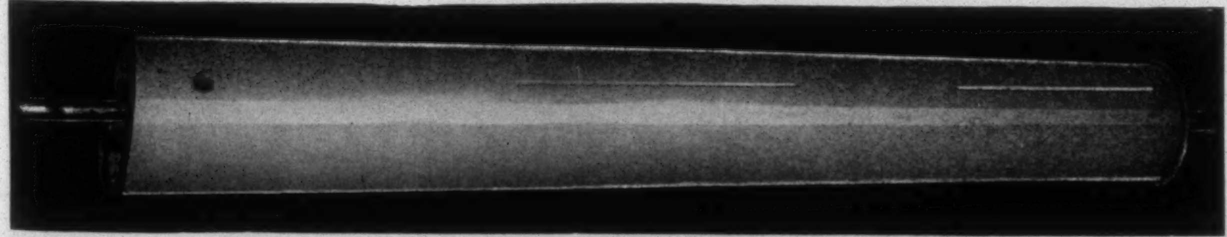


JENKINS METAL SHOPS, Inc.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

per square inch. The metering hand nozzle can be adjusted to pass a tiny drop or a large shot of grease, then stop until the trigger is pulled again. Any standard hand nozzle can be used on the gun. Built in the nose of the compact gun is a rectifier and drop cord for recharging the gun's battery. A description and picture of the gun may be found on Page 30 of this issue.

This small machine is completely portable in that it requires no trailing wires or hoses. Tests have proved that it will grease about 5,000 average fittings before the battery must be recharged. The built-in charger will bring a completely discharged battery to a full charge in 24 hours, at a cost of about one cent, according to a public utility company's figures. The charging current automatically drops as the battery builds up, and no damage occurs if the charger is left running after the battery is fully charged. A particularly important safety feature of the Brown gun is the six-volt power it uses, eliminating completely the possibility of electrocution or injury to the operator. An ingenious double check valve that clears itself of trash in the grease eliminates most stoppages from this cause.

The improved gun is the result of 17 years of study, development and application by W. Y. Brown of Charlotte. Previously a model of the Brown gun was built under license by several manufacturers, but this is the first time that it has been produced in quantity at the Brown factory. According to the distributor, everywhere the improved Brown gun has been shown, maintenance men are amazed at its simplicity, ruggedness, power and precision. Demonstrations are arranged on request to Brown Distributing Co., sales agents.

Tinius Presents Versatile Universal Testing Machine

Standard tensile, compression, and transverse tests on textiles can be made accurately on the new LC Type machine and tools developed by Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co., Willow Grove, Pa. This new low cost unit is extremely simple in design and operation. It is compactly and ruggedly constructed and offers industry and educational institutions a practical and convenient machine to supplement high precision testing equipment for production and quality control testing.

Provided with dual capacity ranges of 10,000 pounds and 1,000 pounds, the machine is guaranteed to meet A.S.T.M. specifications, and is available in both hand-operated and motor-driven models. The hand-operated model is for bench mounting; motor powered units are provided with stands which house the electrical controls. Detailed information and specifications will be sent upon request by Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co., Easton Road, Willow Grove, Pa.

Foxboro Co. Presents New Model 40 CycleLog Controller

Features of the CycleLog controller for automatic control of textile dyeing machines, and of the Model 40 controller, both of which were introduced in 1946, are now combined in the new Model 40 CycleLog, announced by the Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass. Full-scale production on the new model, scheduled for mid-January, awaited the completion of extensive field tests. Trial installations, in several Eastern and Southern mills, are said to have proved satisfactory in every respect.

The Model 40 CycleLog is essentially the same control instrument as the previous model, but incorporates many improvements in design which offer new advantages and greater convenience, beside making possible a more compact assembly. This latter point is of chief importance when instruments are to be panel mounted, as three can now be installed in the panel width which two formerly required.

The CycleLog controller has received much attention from textile mill men, since it was introduced, being the first completely automatic dye cycle controller having no cam-mechanism nor any auxiliary instrument. Primarily designed for dyeing control, and principally used thus, it has, however, found application in other industrial processes of the batch type. A distinctive and important feature of its performance is to control the rate of temperature rise, in a dye bath for example, besides maintaining the correct dyeing temperature and starting its holding period timer when that temperature is reached. All of the desired settings for the dyeing cycle are made by means of the four knobs on the front of the instrument case, including the rate of temperature rise in degrees per minute, and the holding period, from five minutes to three hours. When the operator pushes the start button the CycleLog takes over, and operation becomes fully automatic. At the end of the cycle the heat supply shuts off and a signal lamp calls the operator. If the same cycle is to be repeated the operator needs only to push the start button again when the dye machine has been loaded.

Beside the automatic push-button feature for the dyeing cycle, two additional timers (adjustable inside the case) have been added in the Model 40 CycleLog. The first of these, the initial timer, is used to allow the dye bath to come to a uniform level temperature before the addition of the dyestuff and the start of the controlled rate of temperature rise. The second, which is a duplicate timer, is for overtime periods, and has a separate push-button. Thus, at the end of the usual dyeing cycle, if more color has to be added it is only necessary to push this overtime button, which starts the controller and the timer. At the close of this pre-set overtime period, the steam valves closes and the "end of cycle" light comes on again. This overtime period can be repeated as many times as are necessary, by this simple push-button procedure. The operational features of the Model 40 CycleLog controller are fully described in a new illustrated bulletin, No. 438, copies of which will be sent on request. Address the Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.

ATLANTA PAPER CO. now in its 81st year, formally opened its new $1,500,000 building Jan. 31, aerial view of which is shown *above*. The 275,000 square foot structure is located on Atlanta's busy Marietta Street. Atlanta Paper Co. is known in the textile industry for pioneering in the Belsinger box for heavy shipping. The firm also furnishes many textile manufacturers with high-quality folding gift boxes for sheets, blankets, pillow cases and towels.

Stainless Steel In Textiles Considered In New Booklet

An attractive new booklet, *Stainless Steel and Textiles*, has been published by Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio. It explains how stainless steel can be used to reduce costs and improve product quality. Service records of stainless equipment installations, ten to 15 years old, show the value of this steel for textile machinery. An outline, based on these and other records, summarizes how stainless steel can be used to effect maintenance savings, lower operating costs, and reduce rejects. To help solve the question of what grade of stainless to use, the booklet includes a table showing the resistance of stainless steels to corrosion by various dyestuffs and chemicals. Additional information is given in general recommendations on the use of 18-8 as well as Types 316, 317 and 430.

Of special interest is a description of Armco's E.L.C. (extra-low carbon) stainless steels. Their low carbon, maximum of 0.03 per cent, eliminates harmful carbide precipitation during welding and consequently prevents intergranular corrosion at the weld areas. These steels, Types 304 ELC, 316

ELC and 317 ELC, are ideal for welded equipment. Corrosion resistant welds are obtained without annealing or using the more expensive stabilized stainless steels. Flow charts of textile operations indicate the units where stainless steel can be used to advantage. Also included in the pamphlet are helpful suggestions on the care and cleaning of stainless steel equipment. *Stainless Steel and Textiles* is a handy manual for the designer or purchaser of mill equipment as well as the mill operator.

Time Cycle Controllers Described In Bulletin

A new 16-page bulletin on Flex-O-Timer time cycle controllers has just been released by Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y. It features an instrument which is particularly adaptable to those applications which have a multiplicity of functions to perform during the course of a cycle. The new literature presents a whole new family of Flex-O-Timer time cycle controllers. They are available in five different models for applications requiring all-electrical or all-pneumatic, or any specified combinations of each. The bulletin shows how they control any particular group of functions which may be required in the sequence of a manufacturing operation—according to a predetermined schedule and over a specifically timed period. Photographs of complete instruments, sectional views and application drawings are generously used to illustrate the versatility of the instrument. Advanced ideas and refinements in design provide for greater ease of adjustment and for the operation of more intermediate functions. Write for Bulletin 98154, *Taylor Flex-O-Timer Time Cycle Controller,* to Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester 1, N. Y.

Mason-Neilan Regulator Co. Organizes Textile Department

Mason-Neilan Regulator Co. of Boston, Mass., manufacturer of automatic control instruments and valves for temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level applications, announces the organization of a textile department. This new department, which is headed by James M. McAlear, will specialize in sales and service to the textile industry. Mr. McAlear's headquarters are in Boston where he is assisted by A. E. Bennett and A. M. Eck. Branch offices located in Atlanta, Ga., at 101 Marietta Street, and in Charlotte, N. C., at 2308 Chesterfield Avenue, will devote special attention to the industry. The Atlanta office is in charge of E. P. Head, assisted by A. J. Clayton. The Mason-Neilan manager in Charlotte is Malcolm Duncan.

The company maintains other branch offices—or has major distributors—in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Tulsa, Houston, El Paso, Los Angeles, Denver, Salt Lake City, Boise, Portland, San Francisco and Old Albuquerque.

A new loose-leaf catalog describing the use of Masoneilan controls in a variety of systems used in dyeing, bleaching, slashing, sizing and roll loading was released in January. Included are size cooking control; size storage temperature control; size box temperature and level control: pneumatic roll loading; slasher cylinder temperature or pressure control, kier boiling temperature control; continuous bleach control; and dyeing control. Other sections are to be added as soon as preparation is completed.

New Brookfield Unit Offers Automatic Viscosity Control

An instrument unit which can be engineered into production systems to provide continuous and automatic viscosity control, the Brookfield Viscotrol, has been developed by Brookfield Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Stoughton, Mass. Based on the same simple yet highly accurate operating principles that have made the portable Brookfield Viscometer the accepted standard in many industries, the Brookfield Viscotrol is a viscosity measuring, signaling and transmitting unit which is designed for use where viscosity variations during production normally occur only in one direction and it is desired to accomplish continuous and automatic viscosity control.

When installed on such tank, vat or pipe production systems, the Vistotrol does away with tedious, inefficient manual methods of viscosity control by continuously measuring and signaling viscosity variations and also either automatically activating various means of returning the viscosity to an optimum value or automatically shutting down the process until the viscosity condition has been corrected.

Ideal for such operations as textile sizing as well as for most blending operations, the Viscotrol unit brings to the field of viscosity control benefits equivalent to those which have resulted from the automatic instrument control of other production factors such as temperature, flow, pH, pressure, liquid level, etc.

The Viscotrol can be supplied to control any working viscosity from two to 50,000 centipoises and the instrument will respond to any viscosity change within one per cent of the particular value for which it is set. Construction of the unit is exceptionally rugged, requiring a minimum of maintenance, and installation can be made on closed, open or pressure systems, either directly to present equipment or to easily added sample chambers or by-pass lines.

Taylor Offers Bulletin For Woolen And Worsted Mills

A new 12-page bulletin, *Instruments for Woolen and Worsted Mills,* has just been prepared by Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y. This bulletin presents a number of ways in which instruments can be applied to different applications where time and temperature control are of utmost

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO. Vice-President I. L. Hall and Southern District Manager Falls L. Thomason headed up discussion of special textile lubrication problems during the semi-annual meeting of Non-Fluid oil representatives Jan. 13 at Charlotte, N. C. *Seated* are Mr. Thomason, Mr. Hall and the late W. C. Taylor, who represented the company in northern North Carolina and Virginia before his recent death; *standing*, F. W. Phillips of Greenville, S. C., C. A. Campbell of Greenville, J. A. Sorrells, Jr., of Charlotte, and Julian T. Pool of LaGrange, Ga.

During the meeting emphasis was placed on lubrication of card room machinery, top rolls of spinning, twister rings and all types of looms. Mr. Campbell, recently appointed director of the firm's new loom lubrication division, reported that many Southern mills already have called on him to set up correct lubrication schedules and programs.

importance. Schematic diagrams are generously used to show how instruments are applied to wool processing equipment as scouring trains, carbonizers, size cookers and storage kettles, slashers, crabbing machines, and decators. A special section is devoted to dyeing which features new ideas in automatic control of temperature and time in piece, skein, top, package and raw stock dyeing.

Generous use of application pictures show how instruments are employed. The bulletin also presents in easy-reading style the operation of each control system so that the diagrams can be clearly followed. Write for Bulletin 98199, *Taylor Instruments for Woolen and Worsted Mills,* Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester 1, N. Y.

I.T.T. Uniformity Analyzer Exhibited To Mill Men

Three showings of the Institute of Textile Technology-developed uniformity analyzer, manufactured and distributed by Brush Development Co. of Cleveland, O., were sponsored Jan. 31 at Belmont, N. C., Feb. 1 at Spartanburg, S. C., and Feb. 2 at Greenville, S. C., by Woodman, Rayfield & Potter Co., agent in the Southern states for the unit.

The uniformity analyzer, an electronic instrument designed to measure and make a permanent record of the irregularities in per weight per unit length of yarn, roving and sliver, is the result of nearly three years of research by the Institute of Textile Technology and co-operative production by Brush Development Co., followed by a year of field testing. Although a prototype model, redesigned from the original I.T.T. unit, was used for the Southern showings, deliveries of the final machine are expected to begin March 15. It will be furnished complete with two-speed drive mechanism, aspirator and handling equipment, and carries an unconditional guarantee of one year.

As material to be measured is passed continuously through the measuring head of the analyzer, the cotton count at any given point or the average cotton count is shown on the cotton count meter and a running record graph is drawn automatically by the recorder. The instrument is calibrated for cotton but with only minor changes may be adapted for the measurement of other fibers. According to Woodman, Rayfield & Potter representative Robert F. Allen of 1337 East Morehead Street, Charlotte, N. C., "Since the material being tested is not touched during measurement except by the guide eyelets and feed rolls, it is not compressed or distorted in any way. Thus, after testing, the material may be subjected to further processing or other tests."

Shown above is S. M. Cauble, superintendent of Acme Spinning Co. at Belmont, N. C., one of the numerous mill executives who inspected the Brush Development Co. uniformity analyzer when it was on display Jan. 31 at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School.

Engineering Manual Themes Oilless Wooden Bearings

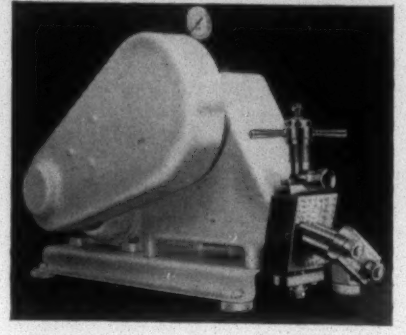
A new engineering manual treating the principles and applications of "oilless" wooden bearings in modern machine design has just been published by the Paramount Oilless Bearing Co. of Worcester, Mass. The book considers application of wood bearings in textile machinery where oil drip and spatter from conventional bearings spoils valuable yardage; use in locations of difficult or impossible access where bearings must remain perfectly self-lubricating for a long term of years; where it is desirable to protect shafts and journals from scoring; where due to size, shape or cost it is not possible to produce or install other types of bearings; and where elimination of noise is paramount. The manual, which is being loaned to accredited engineers and machine designers on request, was written and prepared by Edward Camp Advertising, Worcester, Mass.

Southern Paper Products Becomes Henley Paper Co.

Southern Paper Products Co. of Asheville, N. C., has changed its name to Henley Paper Co. Owned and operated as a division of Henley Paper Co. for over five years, the Asheville concern assumes the parent company's name effective immediately. There will be no change in personnel or operation of the Asheville branch. This move marks the second step in a long range expansion program that has been undertaken by Henley Paper Co. originally established in High Point, N. C., in 1906. Earlier this year Henley purchased outright the Somerville-Seybold Paper Co. of Atlanta, Ga. This new division will operate with the same personnel and facilities as in the past. With the home office in High Point, Henley Paper Co. now operates branches in Charlotte, Gastonia and Asheville, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

New Logeman Homogenizer Embodies Many Features

Great savings in operating costs and time in the preparation of textile finishes and sizing emulsions are claimed for the Hydropulse homogenizer currently offered by C. W. Logeman Co., 633 Bergen Street, Brooklyn 13, N. Y. The simplified and rugged design of the Logeman Hydropulse floating piston eliminates such costly parts as crankshafts, connecting rods and cross-head guides used in other high pressure homogenizers, resulting in a less expensive but more compact design of less weight and size with resultant savings in operating costs.



The stainless steel pressure head is hermetically sealed to prevent any possible contact of mechanism and the product being handled. There are no exposed pistons or plungers that require water cooling and chemicals and dangerous acids can be homogenized safely because there is no rod or piston packing to cause leakage or seepage, the firm claims. The hydraulic mechanism, separated from pressure head and submerged in oil at all times, is capable of pulling a high vacuum which is transferred to the pressure head through the pulsator. The Hydropulse homogenizer primes itself when dry and purges all air quickly and automatically.

The Logeman homogenizer is said to be more efficient than standard homogenizers due to the elimination of rod and piston packing resistance. The entire mechanism is encased in bath of oil. The firm states that most efficiency is obtained at pressures of from 200 to 3,000 p.s.i.

Specifications as listed by the firm include: Capacity 50 gallons per hour; motor ¾ to 1½ horsepower (depending upon pressure and capacity required); single phase or three phase A.C. motor; D.C. or other motors available; height 22 inches; depth 34 inches; width 15 inches; weight 225 pounds.

New Anti-Static Compounds Being Marketed By Merix

The immediate marketing of two new anti-static compounds, No. 79 and No. 79-OL, developed by Merix Chemical Co., 1021 East 55th Street, Chicago, over a period of six years, recently has been authorized. Charged surfaces have long been undesirable—and often dangerous—in various industrial processes and retard sales of many finished products, the firm claims. Many surfaces show a surface charge — inherent within the material itself — which readily picks up lint or dust and thus makes them not only unsightly but often unusable. Treated with No. 79, such surfaces become static-free, no longer attract lint and dust.

While the No. 79 is principally used on smooth surfaces where it is wiped, sprayed or brushed on, the No. 79-OL is primarily used on textiles and plastic fabrics, often compounded at various manufacturing stages, but sometimes wiped onto finished products (such as automobile seat covers) or sprayed on (as on carpets, rugs).

Merix anti-static compounds No. 79 and

No. 79-OL, while of different chemical chains, are both non-inflammable, fairly fast drying and practically invisible when dried.

James Hunter Machine Co. Purchases Thomas Leyland

James Hunter Machine Co., North Adams, Mass., manufacturer of woolen and worsted preparation and wet finishing equipment for over 100 years, announces the purchase of Thomas Leyland Machinery Co., Inc., Readville, Mass., manufacturer of fabric expanders and cloth opening equipment. Hunter will continue operation of the Leyland plant in Readville, producing the famous line of Mycock cloth expanders, scutchers, and aluminum and plastic suction bobbins.

Both the three-bar and five-bar Leyland-Mycock expanders—which can be regulated in a few seconds to give varied widths of expansion while the machine is in motion—have repeatedly demonstrated their advantages to manufacturers of cotton, woolen, rayon silk and rubberized materials, the firm states. The Leyland-Mycock can be used with singeing machines, water mangles, starch machines, dry cans, calendars, tommy dodds, mercerizers, dye padders, soapers, washers, tenter frames, winders, carbonizers —in fact, with any type of textile machinery requiring its service.

For nearly half a century, the quality, performance and dependability of the Leyland-Mycock expander have won and held the approval of textile mills throughout the United States and Canada, the firm declares. With the addition of the Leyland line, Hunter now has one of the most modern and complete lines of textile preparation and wet finishing equipment, plus a nationwide service organization familiar with every aspect of textile processing. The new name of this recent amalgamation will be Thomas Leyland Machinery Division of James Hunter Machine Co.

Walton Publishes Booklet On Textile Humidification

"Humidification For Textiles By Walton" is a new illustrated booklet published by Walton Laboratories. It tells what humidification will do to help increase quality and production in the various departments of the modern textile mill. Whether a plant needs spot, booster or complete humidification, this new booklet by Walton explains what can be supplied to fill specific needs. Specifications as well as detailed descriptions of the complete line of the Walton industrial equipment are given. A copy will be sent without obligation by Walton Laboratories, Irvington, N. J.

Diamond Alkali Reduces Price Of Chlorowax 70

Diamond Alkali Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 20 announced a 15 per cent price reduction for Chlorowax 70, a resinous chlorinated paraffin. The new price, effective Jan. 1, 1950, will be 15½ cents per pound less-than-carload, and 15 cents per pound carload. Prices are delivered to points east of the Rocky Mountains. In making this announcement, Fred W. Fraley, Diamond's sales vice-president, explained that the company recently put into full-scale operation at its Painesville, Ohio, plant a new, enlarged production facility for manufacturing this material. "Resultant larger output, coupled with rapidly expanding uses of this resinous chlorinated paraffin, make possible these lower prices to users," he said.

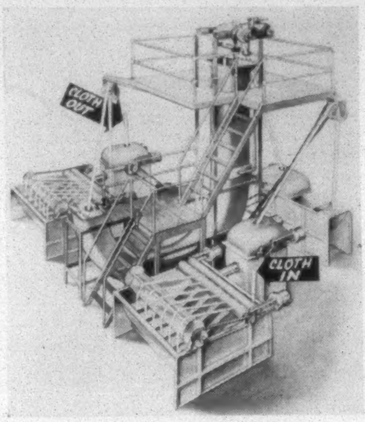
Containing 70 per cent chlorine by weight, Chlorowax 70 is a powdered solid definitely having properties of resin. It is chemically inert, odorless, non-toxic, nonflammable, and water resistant, yet is soluble in a wide variety of solvents, it is claimed. Pioneered and developed by Diamond during the war, Chlorowax 70 adds flame resistance, adhesion, gloss, water resistance and chemical resistance to many products. Because of its special properties and wide compatability, many manufacturers already have adopted and standardized on this specialized chemical compound for processing textile coatings.

R. P. Siler Purchases Textile Laboratories

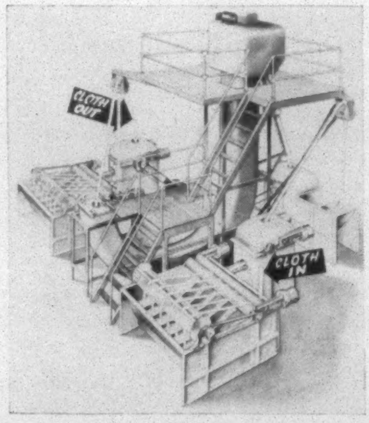
R. P. Siler, left, has announced the purchase of The Textile Laboratories, Gastonia, N. C., a firm which for some 20 years has specialized in card stripping roller service. The firm currently is featuring patented seamless knit covers, made of rayon and fine combed cotton yarns, for front card stripping rolls. They are said to pick up all lint and dust on the front of flats and to be easy for card tenders to strip; some have been running continuously for more than three years. Other products are Star Brand roller varnish; sheepskin clearers for slubbers, intermediates, drawing, lappers, combers and speeders; and sheepskin guide brushes. The firm's address is P. O. Box 1396, Gastonia, N. C.

Wiesner-Rapp Offers Bantam Continuous Bleaching Range

Announcement has been made of a Bantam continuous bleaching range by Wiesner-Rapp Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of textile finishing equipment. This miniature range provides smaller mills with all the economies and advantages of continuous bleaching as well as being ideal for specialty bleaching in larger plants, the firm states. By incorporating all the time-tested, production-proven and simplified functional design principles and features of the full-size Wiesner-Rapp continuous bleaching range, this new Bantam range assures dependable, trouble-free performance. The J-box, washers, squeezers and saturators are all independent components of this Bantam range and therefore can be set up by grouping around the central J-box or in a straight line set-up, whichever best suits the individual requirements of the bleaching department. In the case of possible future rearrangements in mills, this flexibility allows the Wiesner-Rapp Bantam range to be relocated to fit into any future plant planning or plant layout. Nested together this Bantam range occupies only 16 by 20 feet floor space and 16½ feet height. Most of this height can be attributed to the J-box. In installations where 16½ feet height is more than the ceiling height, the J-box can be set into a pit in the floor or an opening in the ceiling. Only 52 feet are required in a straight-line installation. Due to the fact that the Bantam range is so flexible, it can also be used at any time in conjunction with a full-size range whenever individual requirements arise in a bleaching operation.



The Wiesner-Rapp Bantam range can be furnished with features for either the Becco (*above*) or du Pont process (*below*).



All the independent, components parts of this new reduced size range are ruggedly designed and constructed. The cloth first passes through a six-strand washer. Simplicity of design of these washers provides easy threading, quick and easy roll removal, adjustable pneumatic pressure pre-set to meet varying pressure requirements of fabrics, conveniently located gauge to tell pressure on rolls at a glance, and standardized, interchangeable reels for quick and easy replacement. The use of double roller bearings for squeeze rolls requires only a minimum of horsepower to drive these washers. The washer tank and reinforcing members are made of extra heavy gauge stainless steel and are all-welded fabrication with perfectly smooth joints.

From the washer the fabric passes into the squeezer. The roller bearing take-up unit on the rubber squeezer roll nearest the hydraulic cylinders are mounted on rails to permit the entire roller assembly to ride back and forth according to the thickness of the cloth and at the same time exerting constant preset pressure. This provides "give" which increases the life of the rolls due to the shock being taken by the pneumatic cylinders instead of the rubber. By placing the two rolls side by side, the extracted liquid is squirted straight down into the tank and not over the surrounding floor and equipment. The one-piece easily removable cover has a poteye built into the top center. This entire Wiesner-Rapp Bantam squeezer is all-welded, extra heavy gauge stainless steel construction with smooth joints. Stainless steel eliminates the possibilities of staining the material from water or chemical reactions.

The fabric next drops into the saturator at the entering end and is guided by the curved perforated throat sheet towards the delivery end. This throat sheet keeps the goods immersed in the solution, retains the accumulation of goods, and keeps the goods from tangling. The saturated fabric then passes through a poteye and between the squeeze rolls. The entire squeeze roll assembly is exactly the same as the assembly on the squeezer which permits complete interchangeability and a minimum or replacement parts on these two pieces of equipment. The preset pressure on the saturator rolls insures that the emerging factor has the exact percentage of chemical saturation. This saturator is also all-welded, stainless steel construction with an easily removable hood having a built-in poteye at the delivery end. The cloth then passes into the J-box where steam is applied for a pre-determined length of time. Like all the fabricated equipment in this range this J-box is all-welded, stainless steel construction. Port holes with heavy Pyrex glass are conveniently located up the high side of the J-box for checking the height of material in the J-box.

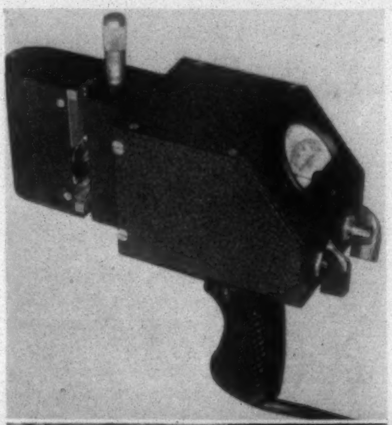
From the J-box the cloth drops into a washer and then passes to a squeezer. Both of these units are exact duplicates of the first washer and squeezer. This completes the cycle. The capacity of the Wiesner-Rapp Bantam continuous bleaching range is up to 900 pounds an hour with adjustable speeds of from 25 to 125 yards per minute.

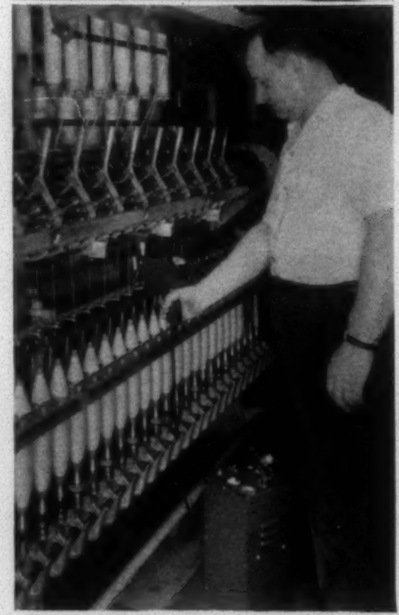
For complete information write to the Wiesner-Rapp Co., Inc., 1600 Seneca Street, Buffalo 10, N. Y. Bulletin No. T-103 will be mailed in response to inquiries.

Checker Measures Evenness Of Yarn On Spinning Frame

Standard Electronics Research Corp. announces development of an instrument for actually measuring the evenness of yarn on the operating spinning frame, as it is being spun. The Yarn Checker is a portable, hand-carried and hand-operated instrument which is moved from frame to frame and is used to measure the diameter of individual yarns, in process. For the first time, in textile history, the spinner will have an immediate answer to the question of whether his equipment is operating as it should, the firm claims. The Yarn Checker has been designed for use in the mill, by mill personnel and thus does not require trained technicians for its operation.

It uses photoelectronic principles to measure the diameter of the yarn, by directly registering the amount of light stopped by the material under examination. A large meter, graduated in thousandths of an inch, is located in the inspection head, and records there the average variation in the yarn. The instrument is equipped with a micrometer adjustment for setting the base dimension for any yarn count. All measurements are in terms of thousands of an inch, easily translatable into yarn count. Because the measuring medium is non-contact there is no disturbance or malforming of the material under inspection; no spindle is at any time interrupted; the measurement is made on a moving spinning yarn. In order to make the indications easily understandable a special averaging device has been included which minimizes point to point variations and indicates only average values and trends.





In operation the unit is applied to the yarn, between the nip roll and the pig tail. No exact positioning is required as the yarn is guided into the measuring slot, past the measuring beam. The complete inspection operation on each spindle will take only a few seconds. There is no distortion or waste of the yarn which is being measured. The Yarn Checker is the only device which, to date, allows for such in-progress inspection, it is claimed.

The equipment consists of an inspection head and control box, connected by a flexible cable. The head has been so designed that it will not interfere with the moving yarns; it is inserted between two yarns for a short distance and the specimen guided into a measuring slot. The width at this point is only 1½ inches. In the rear of the inspection head are housed the controls and indicating meter, which gives the average variation of the yarn in thousandths of an inch, from the base micrometer setting. The entire piece is eight inches long, 3½ inches high and tapers from 1½ inches at the front to 3½ inches near the handle; its weight is less than 3½ pounds. The control box, which is small and compact unit, contains the amplifier, power supply and electronic circuits and is supplied with a convenient carrying handle.

The Yarn Checker was developed by Standard Electronics Research Corp. as a supplement to its yarn evenness tester, the S.E.R.C. Electron Micrometer. This tester is currently available in a choice of several models to measure, record on a permanent graph, count and analyze variations in the diameter of yarns. The Yarn Checker is supplied in two models—as a self-contained unit with battery power and also for use with 110-volt alternating current. The battery model which has rechargeable batteries has included a built-in charger. Instruments are available within four weeks. For further information write to Standard Electronics Research Corp., 2 East End Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Ace Laboratories Offer New Protective Paint

Specially designed to meet the stringent demands of myriad maintenance-coating and production-finishing applications throughout the textile industry for effective protection of exterior surfaces exposed to atmospheric and other corrosive conditions, a new rust-inhibitive, protective-coating compound is announced by Ace Laboratories, Lakewood, Ohio, producers of specialty finishing materials, adhesives, paints, coatings and industrial organics.

This new multi-purpose protective paint, called Kem-Ban, marks the successful culmination of extensive, exacting laboratory research and accurate performance evaluation tests, the manufacturer reports. Based on a specially selected copolymer as the binders and incorporating certain key rubber derivatives as plasticizers, the formulation is said to provide—for the first time in a single material—both effective rust-inhibiting action and excellent resistance to acids, alkalies, chemical fumes, moisture, salts and alcohols—a combination of properties which makes this latest development in protective coatings ideally suited for application on metallic and nonmetallic surfaces of plant, production equipment, products, or parts requiring a barrier of protection against these common forces of corrosion and deterioration.

Applied by spray, dip or brush methods, Kem-Ban dries in from 20 to 30 minutes. The resultant coating, a poor supporter of combustion, is a fire-retardant film of uniform thickness and high hardness, yet of sufficient elasticity to cope with the coefficient of expansion brought about by temperature changes. Consequently, the coating produced will not check, peel, or crack, it is said. Depending upon film thickness desired, the material can be reduced for application from 20 per cent to 50 per cent with ordinary turpentines.

New Tension Meter Twice As Sensitive As Old One

A new and improved tension meter has been brought out by Saxl Instrument Co. of Harvard, Mass. In addition to instant trigger action and correct calibration under performance conditions, the new model is equipped with ball bearings throughout. This makes roller friction negligible. Special precision pulleys recessed in the trigger mechanism automatically guide the yarn into position so that the meter can be inserted blind and no yarn can get behind the rollers. No "wiggling-in" is necessary. Because yarn contraction is negligible, gentle insertion and release are assured, the firm states.

Improvements consist of introducing a transparent flywheel through which the readings are taken. This important feature makes steady readings possible even on quickly traversing machinery such as quill winders. Sustained accuracy is obtained because the permanently calibrated spring is always at rest when not in use. The meter is dynamically calibrated under actual performance conditions. This is far more practical than static testing.

The new model has twice the sensitivity of the old 250-gram model, which is still being manufactured. The Saxl Tensiometer has a total capacity of 125 grams. Fifty grams are read from the black figures on the first revolution of the dial. This gives gram sensitivity for sensitive nylons and other fine yarn. The remaining 50 to 125 grams are read from the red figures on the second revolution. Therefore, without special adjustments the pointer can overtravel and continue to give precise readings even when the tension is above the 50-gram range.

Double the sensitivity, extended capacity, quick trigger insertion (even in limited spaces) and freedom from oscillations make this meter ideally suitable for quick tension measurements on all yarns including nylon and rayon and on machines such as warpers, winders, slashers and for winding elastic threads, checking shuttle tension, etc. Full information is available from the Saxl Instrument Co., Harvard, Mass.

Link-Belt Publishes New Catalog On Fluid Drives

Link-Belt fluid drives are featured in a new 28-page catalog and engineering data book No. 2385 released by Link-Belt Co., 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, to replace previous catalogs on the subject. This book, in effect, is a progress report on the Link-Belt electrofluid drive, ED type, which the company announced three years ago as a compact, packaged power transmission unit providing for smooth, cushioned starting of machines, smooth running under varying conditions of loading, and automatic overload protection. The new book shows that the original ED type electrofluid drive has meanwhile been applied to a large variety of applications and that it is now made in a greater number of sizes, up to 30 horsepower.

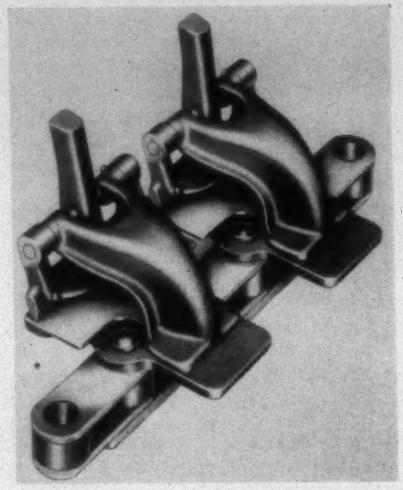
The book also shows that the line has been expanded typewise. In addition to the Motorized type ED, there is now the Gearmotor type EG. Also included are Types FD and FG units, which are the equivalents of the ED and EG with the exception that input shafts are supplied in place of integral motors. Fluid drive arrangements for applications as high as 200 horsepower are shown. The contents of the new book may be summarized as covering types, sizes, arrangements and dimensions of units available; features of construction; advantages to the user; selection tables; typical examples of fluid drive selections; and numerous photographs of actual installations.

Johnson Brochure Tells How To Clean Floors

A new, heavy duty, all-purpose floor maintenance machine has been put on the market by S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis. Identified as Johnson's Wax Super 16, the powerful machine comes equipped with a complete line of easily-attached accessories to readily adapt it for polishing, scrubbing, sanding, grinding, and steelwooling. With the use of a solution tank and a shampoo brush, the machine can also be used for shampooing carpets. The compact, extremely low Super 16 is powered with a three-quarter horsepower motor. A patented finger spring arrangement keeps the machine riding level, regardless of the condition of the floor. The smooth operation permits an operator to polish 4,500 square feet an hour with ease. A recently published brochure describes the Super 16 and its many uses, in detail, and gives instructions for its use on all types of floors.

Winsor & Jerauld Develops High-Speed Tenter Clip

Winsor & Jerauld Mfg. Co., Inc., 1268 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I., has developed a new tenter clip designed to do away with limitations on operating speeds in tentering and to increase the clip life expectancy. The new tenter clip has an all-steel fabricated main body and full two-inch pitch roller-chain arrangement. Each tenter clip is constructed so that, by removal of two specials screws and two shakeproof washers, all parts of the clip which act on the cloth directly can be lifted or removed free of the roller chain and substituted or replaced as desired. The clip body consists of a steel base plate to which is projection-welded a forged-steel top section. The cloth plate is constructed of special stainless steel. The plate seat is projection-welded to the main body of the clip, a feature which is said to prevent any possible seepage of oil to the cloth.



Elimination of any moving controller parts reducing wear at high speeds is accomplished by the built-in controller. The amount of selvage and the possible pick-up of the jaws are precisely controlled in the original machining operations. The integral feature of the jaw and controller allow for a more uniform operation on varying thicknesses of goods than when using conventional controller systems, the firm claims. The jaw insert is made of special stainless steel and is held by four monel metal rivets. Hinge pins are made of stainless steel.

A full two-inch pitch roller chain with all parts made of oil-hardened alloy steel provides low-friction on the tenter. The roller action, developed in addition to extreme smooth operation at the sprocket, allows for use of the rollers along the full race-way of the tenter rails. A patented interlocking feature, consisting of an interlocked bottom linkage, is constructed of one-quarter-inch oil-hardened alloy steel. This device prevents the weaving action found in conventional roller chain, both along the straightaway sections and immediately after turning the sprockets. A steel splash guard prevents spattering or oily mark-offs reaching the cloth through the controller slots. This guard can be readily blown clean and is so designed that there is no pocketing of lint or dirt accumulation.

Industrial Equipment Co. of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed Southern representative for Winsor & Jerauld Mfg. Co. Alex. F. Schenck is president of the Charlotte company, which is located at 1726 Hutchison Avenue.

Firm Offers Wide Range Of Vinyl Dispersion Coatings

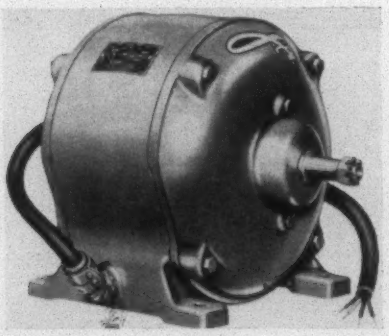
Watson-Standard Co. announces development of a wide range of new vinyl dispersion type coatings. These vinyl dispersions available in the form of vinyl organosols and vinyl plastisols have a wide application in the coating field and are available at solids of 80 to 100 per cent. These vinyl dispersions which utilize either no solvent or at most, inexpensive solvents, make it possible for the convertor to obtain considerable savings without the benefit of a solvent recovery system.

Coatings from this type of compound show excellent resistance to organic and mineral acids, alkali, soap, grease and other chemicals both wet and dry. Complete information may be obtained from the manufacturer, the Watson-Standard Co., 225 Galveston Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

Ball Bearing Loom Motor Announced By Louis Allis

Louis Allis Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., has announced the development of a new ball bearing loom motor.

One of the new loom motor styles (illustrated) is the 216-frame rated one horsepower at 1,735 r.p.m. The "hour glass" construction shown permits these motors to be used as replacements for the older style loom motors of less horsepower capacity, and for converting group driven looms to individual motor drives without the necessity for extensive modification. This smooth, rugged frame is also suitable for new high-speed looms. Increased picking speeds are now made possible by the replacement of existing one-half horsepower with this new compact specially designed one horsepower loom motor.



Outstanding features of these new loom motors may be summarized to include the following essential design features: Time-tested, heavy-duty, factory-lubricated ball bearings, securely locked in place to provide ample end thrust capacity. Special rotor design which permits the loom to more fully utilize the kinetic energy of the large diameter rotor. This design permits the motor to drive the loom throughout the entire picking cycle, thereby eliminating the losses and the heat which would result from regeneration. Cycle peaks of power have also been reduced to a minimum in this new design without the use of external flywheels. This leveling of the power input curve materially improves the power factor of the motor as well as the over-all efficiency and results in a lower power cost per yard of cloth woven. Further, the use of a relatively high slip design dampens vibration and reduces whip of the crankshaft during reverse movements of the lay, and affords a more uniform beat-up.

This new type of ball bearing loom motor is available in ratings of three-quarters horsepower to two horsepower. It is available in the 214 and 216 frames for use on old style looms and also in the new N.E. M.A. 224Y and 225Y frames for installation on new looms of modern design. In addition, the same electrical and mechanical construction is available in the "three-point suspension" mounting suitable for installation on Crompton & Knowles looms.

Ten Polysize Emulsions Described In Bulletin

A series of ten Polysize emulsions used as raw materials for compounding finishes for cotton, rayon, silk, nylon and linen are described in detail in Bulletin P-5, now available from American Polymer Corp., Peabody, Mass. The Polysize emulsions described in the bulletin are free-flowing dispersions which are easily diluted in water and may be readily adapted to all common methods of finishing textiles — padding, tumbling, spraying, and knife and roller coating. Long shelf life, extremely fine particle size, mechanical and heat stability are among the many advantages which have made Polysize emulsions popular for such finishing operations as permanent starching, bodying, dulling weighting, and size and snag resistant finishing. Included in the bulletin are detailed descriptions of methods used in applying the emulsions, formulas and finishing procedures and characteristics of the finish imparted. Bulletin P-5 may be had by writing directly to American Polymer Corp., 101 Foster Street, Peabody, Mass.

American Air Filter Co., Herman Nelson Corp. Merged

The merger of American Air Filter Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky., manufacturer of air filters and dust collectors, and Herman Nelson Corp., Moline, Ill., producer of heating and ventilating equipment, became effective as of Jan. 6, 1950, according to an announcement made by W. M. Reed, president of the American Air Filter Co., surviving corporation. The Nelson Corp. henceforth will be operated as the Herman Nelson Division of American Air Filter Co., Inc., and will continue to maintain its headquarters and facilities in Moline. The merger company's principal offices and headquarters will be in Louisville, Ky.

New Synthetic Fiber, Dynel, Subject Of Carbide Folder

Dynel—the newest synthetic fiber—is the subject of a six-page folder just issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. Properties, textile characteristics, and suggested applications are given.

Dynel is a staple fiber spun from a copolymer of acrylonitrile and vinyl chloride. The name, which is pronounced *di-nell'*, distinguishes it from the older Vinyon yarns developed by Carbide. The fiber is strong, warm, and quick drying. It has good dimensional stability and is acid and alkali-resistant. Dynel will not support combustion and is completely moth and mildew-proof, it is claimed. It can be dyed with either acid or acetate-type colors and is easily processed on cotton, wool, worsted, or silk systems.

Dynel is currently available in semi-commercial quantities. It is supplied in filament sizes of two, three, six, 12 and 24 denier and in staple lengths of 1⅜, 1½, two, 2½, 3½, and four inches. New dynel production facilities are being speeded to completion and are expected to be in operation sometime during the second quarter of 1950. Copies of the descriptive folder may be obtained without charge by writing to Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Ask for F-7427.

Landis Named U. S. Agent For French Tannery Firm

Oliver D. Landis, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed exclusive agent in the United States for Tannerie-Corroirie, Marcel Dassonville Fils, of Villers-Ecalles, Barentin, France, said to be one of the oldest French tanneries. The company specializes in check straps made of hair-on leather, and according to Mr. Landis, French tanned hair-on leather has always been accepted as far superior to any other check strap leather. The Charlotte firm will feature this product, which was so difficult to procure during the war.

Mr. Landis, left, is thoroughly familiar with all textile leathers, having been sales representative for Graton & Knight in the Carolinas for 20 years prior to organizing his own company. He admits, however, that his familiarity with the French language is a cow of another color and is grateful that letters from the tannery are written in English, with no trace of an accent. Still another account recently acquired by this company is that of C. A. Claflin Co. of Boston, Mass., manufacturer of a line of industrial air specialties, including air blow guns, air hose couplings and air bobbin blowers. Mr. Landis will represent this company in North and South Carolina.

Stein, Hall Atlanta Office Moved To Larger Quarters

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., announces the removal of its Atlanta office to new and larger quarters at 80 West Peachtree Place, N.W., Atlanta, Ga., as of Jan. 2, 1950. The telephone number remains the same as before—Alpine 1821.

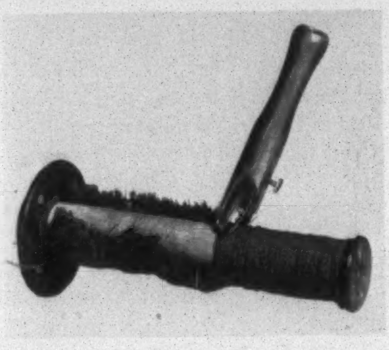
J. L. Stickley To Represent James B. Draper & Sons

John L. Stickley has been appointed representative in the entire Southern territory for James B. Draper & Sons, Inc., 421 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., maker of wool and mohair tops. Last December Mr. Stickley organized his own company to conduct a general yarn and textile brokerage business in the South with headquarters in the Commercial National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C., after 30 years with the William

Whitman Co., Inc. He will continue to represent the sale yarn production of the Whitman group of mills, and Spun Fibers, Inc., Lenoir, N. C., manufacturer of high grade worsted yarns, as in the past.

Knife Removes Yarn From Partially Filled Bobbins

Developed in co-operation with a large yarn mill to solve a serious safety problem, a yarn knife for removing yarn from partially filled bobbins has been perfected by Jones Mfg. Co., 7235 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago 21, Ill. The new item is all metal plated, six inches long, with adjustable and removable blade. Further information concerning this new yarn knife may be obtained on request to the company.



Hyster Catalog Describes Materials Handling Items

Attachments, tools and accessories designed to lower the cost and increase the ease of handling materials with Hyster lift trucks, straddle trucks and mobile cranes are described in a 28-page catalogue offered by Hyster Co., 2902 N. E. Clackamas Street, Portland, Ore. Model views, diagrams, specifications, action pictures, cartoons and explanatory text are used to bring out the features of the various special-purpose additions to basic materials handling machines. Chief among the lift truck attachments is the recently developed Load-Grab, which side-squeezes loads with sufficient hydraulic pressure to lift without the necessity of supporting pallets. A number of optional arms such as rubber-faced, spike-faced, carton-handling, and box-handling devices, may be substituted for the standard Load-Grab arms.

Other truck attachments listed are revolving and non-revolving paper roll grabs, booms, rams, scoops, side-shift carriages, tile-handling arms, extension forks, cabs and miscellaneous aprons, including a revolving apron. Optional accessories to increase ease, safety, comfort and efficiency of operation include such equipment as special wheels, guards, meters, lights and horns. For a copy of this informative catalogue write the Hyster Co. and ask for Form No. 1129.

Testing Methods Outlined In Fiberglas Publication

"Testing Methods and Facilities Used on Fiberglas Products" is the title of a new 36-page publication describing the facilities and procedures employed by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. in its testing laboratories at Newark, Ohio, and Ashton, R. I., to provide its customers with accurate data on the properties, uses and performance characteristics of Fiberglas materials in their various forms. The publication is illustrated with numerous photographs showing laboratory personnel operating the testing facilities. Copies may be obtained from Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo 1, Ohio.

Output Of New Softener Increased By Zimmerman

Zimmerman Associates, chemists and engineers of Guilford College, N. C., announce the installation of additional stainless steel equipment for the increased production of Zavel, their new cation active softener for textile fibers. In the past, this softener has been produced in the pilot plant with a rated capacity of 21,000 pounds per month. The new equipment has a rated capacity of 468,000 pounds per month. Zavel is unique in that it is said to be an excellent permanent softener for all fibers and also in that it will not yellow whites, even at extremely high temperatures. It may be used in conjunction with all types of resins and has the property of reducing tendering of the fabric during the curing process. Furthermore, Zavel increases lightfastness of dyestuffs including vat colors. White consumer goods which have been treated with Zavel and stored for a period of more than a year showed no yellowing nor odor formation, the firm claims.

Nylon Textile Mill Rope Offered By Columbian Co.

A new development of interest to textile mills is Columbian nylon textile mill rope, offered by Columbian Rope Co. of Auburn, N. Y. Nylon rope, a wartime development for the Air Force as glider tow rope and already a proved performer in the marine field, is now available for use wherever rope is used on textile machinery. According to the firm, nylon textile mill rope should prove of interest to users of woolen mules and French worsted mules where rim band, draft and draw, tension and squaring-in rope replacement costs are high. For loom rope such as Axminster needle rope or Wilton loom rope, Columbian nylon textile rope means greater economy and fewer shutdowns, it is claimed. Descriptive folders containing more detailed information on the product are available on request.

Positioning Emphasized In Material Handling Booklet

A new 16-page booklet, *Material Handling—At the Machine,* which shows how proper positioning of materials saves unnecessary handlings during production operations, has been made available by Lyon-Raymond Corp., 22662 Madison Street, Greene, N. Y. The booklet contains illustrations and descriptions of 12 different types of equipment of various manufacturers for "positioning." These point out many proven ways of positioning materials. The emphasis in the past by industrial executives has been on transportation and tiering of materials. The third phase of material handling—positioning of materials—has been very much neglected, particularly in production processes.

Two illustrative process charts are given as examples for determining the extent of handling operations from time of receipt of materials to the shipment of the finished product. These charts also show that positioning operations exceed those of transportation and tiering combined and consequently should receive more attention than they do in most industries. This booklet was written by George G. Raymond, president and treasurer and William C. House, vice-president of Lyon-Raymond Corp.

Industrial Brushes Are Described In Bulletin

A 12-page folder describing its various industrial brushes has been made available to the industry by M. W. Jenkins' Sons, Inc., Cedar Grove, Essex Co., N. J. The informative folder breaks down all brushes into three basic categories: applying, arranging, and removing. It may also be used as a guide for proper brush selection. Copies may be obtained upon request to the company. Ask for Bulletin No. 10.

Booklet Offers Advice On Selecting Freight Elevator

How to integrate the selection of freight elevators with the material handling problem is but one of many questions answered in the 44-page buyer's guide booklet on freight elevators recently published by the Westinghouse elevator division.

There are ten profusely illustrated sections in the booklet that explain the basic considerations involved when selecting freight elevators and component parts of freight elevators.

The sections on determining the right elevator, on layout, and on applying freight elevators use the case example method to describe the procedural steps. As a result the problem is reduced to basic considerations. A freight elevator application curve will be found to be a definite time saver. For a copy of Booklet B-4402, write E. B. Dawson, Elevator Division, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Jersey City, N. J., on company letterhead.

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Three S.T.A. Units Schedule Spring Parleys

Three divisions of the Southern Textile Association will hold their Spring meetings within the next few weeks. Dates of the meetings were made known last month following the semi-annual meeting of the organizations board of governors in Charlotte, N. C.

Scheduled first is the Eastern Carolina Division which will meet March 4 at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh, under the chairmanship of E. C. Horner, assistant superintendent of Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., Franklinton, N. C. The meeting is scheduled to get under way at 9:45 a. m.

The Raleigh meeting, which will lead off with a discussion of "The Contributions of the School of Textiles at N. C. State College—Past, Present and Future" by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell, will then be divided into two groups for discussion of methods and systems of inspection for quality control in manufacturing. The carding, spinning, winding and warping group will consider: (1) stock inspection of the open bale; and (2) what defects are looked for and what inspection covers in picker laps, card and drawing sliver, roving, spun yarns, spooling, winding, twisting and warping. The slashing, gray cloth weaving and finish inspection group will be asked to: (1) describe methods of inspection for quality in slashing and weaving (a) slashed and tied warps, (b) plain weaves, (c) all types of fancy and dress goods and (d) work and play clothes; (2) explain different processes and methods for inspection and grading in gray cloth and finish inspection.

D. H. Roberts of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., chairman of the South Carolina Division, reports that this group will hold its meeting March 25 at the City Recreation Center on North Church Street in Spartanburg. The meeting will begin at 11 a. m.

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the S.T.A. will hold its Spring meeting April 15, at a site to be announced later by Walter D. Vincent of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., division chairman.

Technologists Visit Fiberglas Plant

More than 60 members of the American Association of Textile Technologists visited the textile products division plant of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. in Ashton, R. I., Feb. 3. The group included members of the association from the New York City area and from New England.

The visitors toured the plant and were shown the various operations necessary to make fiberglas yarns from marbles of glass. They saw the "forming room" where the marbles are reduced to a molten state and then are drawn into fine filaments. They viewed operations of the Ashton textile processing laboratory and witnessed the most recent basic textile development of the Fiberglas Corp., the coronizing of fiberglas fabrics.

Dr. George E. Linton, dean of the textile department of Fashion Institute, New York City, president of the association, headed the group on its sixth field trip. Acting as hosts for the Fiberglas Corp. were John H. Thomas, vice-president and general manager of the textile division, and Harry Jones, plant manager. In addition to the Ashton plant and research laboratory, the textile division of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. maintains a plant in Huntington, Pa. Other plants maintained by the company are in Newark, Ohio, Kansas City, Kan., and Santa Clara, Calif.

U. S. Rayon Output Off 12 Per Cent In 1949

Rayon production in the United States during 1949 totaled 993,800,000 pounds, a decline of 12 per cent under the 1,124,300,000 pounds produced during 1948, according to *Rayon Organon,* monthly statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. While 1949 production was the first to show a break in the steady rise of rayon output since 1936, it was still two per cent over the 1947 figure and two and one-half times as large as production of ten years ago. World rayon output, despite the loss in U. S. production, showed an increase of nine per cent over 1948. Exclusive of the United States, output of all other rayon producing countries aggregated 1,696,000,000 pounds, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year. The 1949 grand total for all countries including the U. S. was 2,690,000,000 pounds.

Rayon production, as analysed by the *Organon,* does not include such production as rayon monofilaments, bands and strips, and waste, nor does it include output of non-cellulose-base manufactured yarns and fibers as nylon, dynel, protein-base fibers, etc. Preliminary estimates of the latter synthetic types indicate that a total of 92,000,000 pounds were produced in 1949, an increase of 22½ per cent over 1948.

Recovery in U. S. rayon output from heavy losses sustained early in 1949 was demonstrated by the fact that during the final quarter of the year a total of 286,200,000 pounds were produced. This figure compared with the record 290,000,000 pound output in the final quarter of 1948. During the fourth quarter of 1949, new production records were set for viscose high tenacity yarn and for acetate staple.

Of the total 1949 rayon production, 799,300,000 pounds or 80 per cent were rayon filament yarn and 194,500,000 pounds or 20 per cent were rayon staple. Compared to 1948, filament yarn declined seven per cent and staple 27 per cent. Viscose high tenacity yarn was the only category of rayon to show an increase over 1948. A total of 289,900,000 pounds was produced as compared with 263,100,000 pounds in the previous year, an increase of ten per cent. Percentage decreases in the other major divisions of the industry were as follows: acetate filament yarn, minus 13 per cent; viscose+cupra textile filament yarn, minus 15 per cent; acetate staple, minus 23 per cent; and viscose staple, minus 30 per cent.

On a world-wide basis, production of rayon filament yarn during 1949 set a new record peak with 1,640,000,000 pounds, exceeding the previous high mark in 1948 by five per cent. With United States rayon filament yarn production declining by seven per cent it follows that rayon filament yarn output in the rest of the world increased from 701,000,000 pouds in 1948 to 841,000,000 pounds in 1949, or by 20 per cent. United States production of filament yarn constituted 48.7 per cent of the world total last year compared with 55 per cent of the world total in 1948.

World rayon staple output in 1949 was estimated at 1,050,000,000 pounds, a gain of 14 per cent over 1948, but still 32 per cent under the record 1941 output. While

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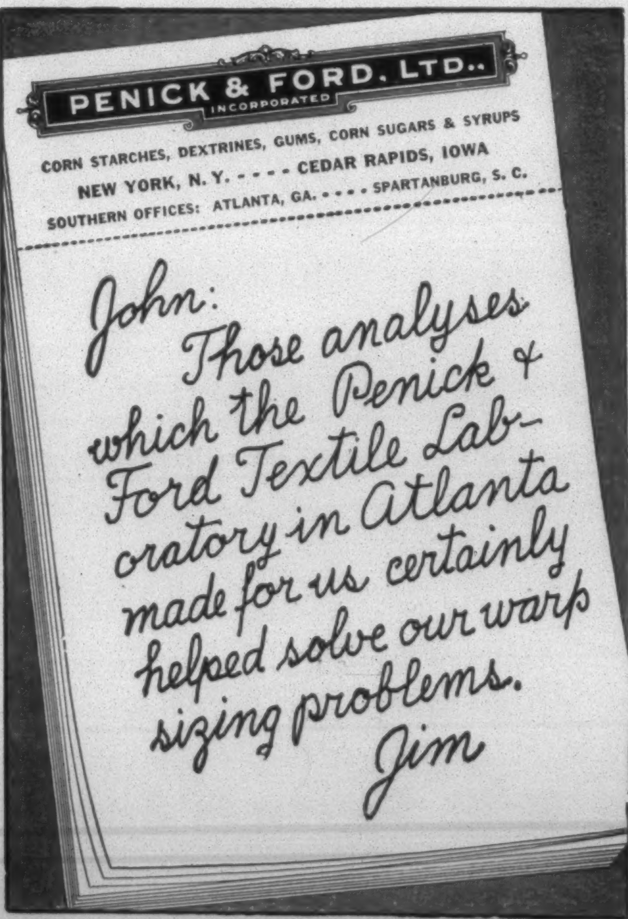
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United States output of staple declined 27 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948, the staple output in the rest of the world increased to 855,000,000 pounds or by 31 per cent. Last year the United States produced 18½ per cent of total world staple output as against 29 per cent in 1948.

With the decline in U. S. viscose+cupra textile yarn output in 1949 amounting to 15 per cent, there was a parallel decline in all denier sizes of such yarns, the *Organon* points out. The output of yarns in various denier sizes declined as follows: 50 denier and fine, minus 75 per cent; 75 denier, minus 19 per cent; 100 denier, minus 20 per cent; 125 denier, minus 26 per cent; 150 denier, minus one per cent; 200 plus 250 denier, minus 62 per cent; 300 denier, minus 34 per cent; 450 denier, minus 25 per cent and 600 plus 900 denier, minus 22 per cent. The very small decline in 150 denier yarn output is notable, says the *Organon.*

In the viscose high tenacity category of yarn, during 1949 there was a drop in the production of 1,100 denier, in line with a trend starting in 1945. But the production of 1,650-and-coarser denier continued the increase apparent in recent years and the 1949 output was 30 per cent greater than that of 1948. The respective percentage of the high tenacity yarn total for the 1,100 and 1,650-and-coarser denier yarns in 1948 were 32 and 68 per cent, while these percentages in 1949 were 20 and 80 per cent.

In the acetate filament yarn division of the industry, output of two denier sizes increased despite the over-all drop of production. The 75 denier yarn increased 15 per cent and the 300-and-coarser denier yarns increased 27 per cent. Other denier size acetate yarns declined as follows: 55 denier and finer, minus 24 per cent; 100 denier, minus 17 per cent; 120 denier, minus 46 per cent; 150 denier, minus 35 per cent; and 200 denier, minus 18 per cent. The net effect of the changes was to lower the average denier of acetate yarns from 104 in 1948 to 101 in 1949.

United States producers' total shipments of rayon filament yarn during 1949 amounted to 796,100,000 pounds, a decrease of 6½ per cent from the 1948 shipments of 852,700,000 pounds. Of the 1949 total, sales for export amounted to 15,000,000 pounds, a decline of seven per cent from 1948.

Domestic shipments for tires and related uses increased 11 per cent from 1948 to 1949. Shipments of viscose+cupra textile yarn were off by 15 per cent and acetate filament yarn deliveries declined by 13 per cent. Notable disparities were evident in takings of the viscose+cupra textile yarns during 1949. Thus deliveries to the hosiery trade were minus 55 per cent; circular knit goods, minus 17 per cent; warp knit goods, minus 55 per cent; broad woven goods, minus ten per cent; narrow woven goods, minus 28 per cent; and miscellaneous uses, minus seven per cent. Broad woven goods remained the largest user of viscose+cupra rayon textile yarn utilizing 75 per cent of the total, followed by circular knit goods at 12½ per cent; miscellaneous uses 4½ per cent; narrow woven goods 3½ per cent; warp knit goods 2½ per cent; and hosiery two per cent. Average denier of the viscose+cupra textile filament yarn increased from 131 in 1948 to 134 in 1949.

Total acetate filament yarn deliveries in 1949 declined 13 per cent compared to a year ago. Within this total, however, exports increased by five per cent while shipments to domestic users were off 13 per cent. There were significant shifts in the relative importance of the individual trades served in 1949 compared to 1948 as follows: hosiery trades, minus 68 per cent; circular knit goods, minus 38 per cent; warp knit goods, minus 32 per cent; broad woven goods, minus nine per cent; narrow woven, minus 83 per cent; and miscellaneous uses, minus 24 per cent. Broad woven goods received 88 per cent of total acetate yarn shipments during the year, warp knit goods nine per cent, and all other uses three per cent. Average denier of acetate yarn shipments declined from 103 denier in 1948 to 100 denier in 1949.

Shipments of rayon filament yarn for textile uses by geographic areas showed the following changes during 1949 as compared to the previous year: New England, minus six per cent; Metropolitan, minus 19 per cent; Pennsylvania & Ohio, minus 30 per cent; Midwest and West, minus 48 per cent; Piedmont, minus 12 per cent; and South, minus 22 per cent.

N. C. State Opening New Textile Building

The School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, is now moving laboratory equipment and other facilities into the west wing of its new $700,000 building addition. Dean Malcolm E. Campbell said that the new four-story structure, which is attached to the southwest wing of the present School of Textiles building, will be completely occupied within the next few weeks.

An east wing to the present building was completed and occupied last September. The two wings, Dean Campbell said, will increase the school's floor space by 80 per cent and will include a wide range of modern equipment for teaching and research. Construction work on the two structures was started several months ago.

When both wings are complete and the equipment has been added, the college's School of Textiles will be one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the world. It already is the world's largest school of its type and graduated nearly one-third of the nation's crop of 900 textile seniors last Summer.

The School of Textiles is endeavoring to compile complete records on textile graduates so that a directory can be published in the near future. George H. Dunlap, director of the placement bureau, and T. R. Hart, director of instruction for the school of textiles, are in charge of the project. They have requested that every textile alumnus of the institution send to Director Hart the following information: name, years they attended the school of textiles, their present address and the exact title of the position or positions they now fill.

Bur-Mil Foundation Makes Two Donations

The Burlington Foundation, a trust established by Burlington Mills Corp., has contributed a gift of $52,500 in the interest of textile education to the Philadelphia Textile Institute Foundation, it was made known Feb. 7 by Col. Millard D. Brown, president of the P.T.I. Foundation. One of the three power weaving rooms in the institute's new building in Germantown will be named the Burlington Mills Weaving Laboratory, and will be devoted to educational instruction in the weaving of synthetic fabrics.

Robert L. Huffines, Jr., president of the Burlington Mills Corp. (N. Y.) in presenting the gift in behalf of the Burlington Foundation, pointed out that the company has constantly maintained a keen interest in the education of young men interested in textiles. "This gift," he continued, "will enable the Philadelphia Textile Institute to give a compre-

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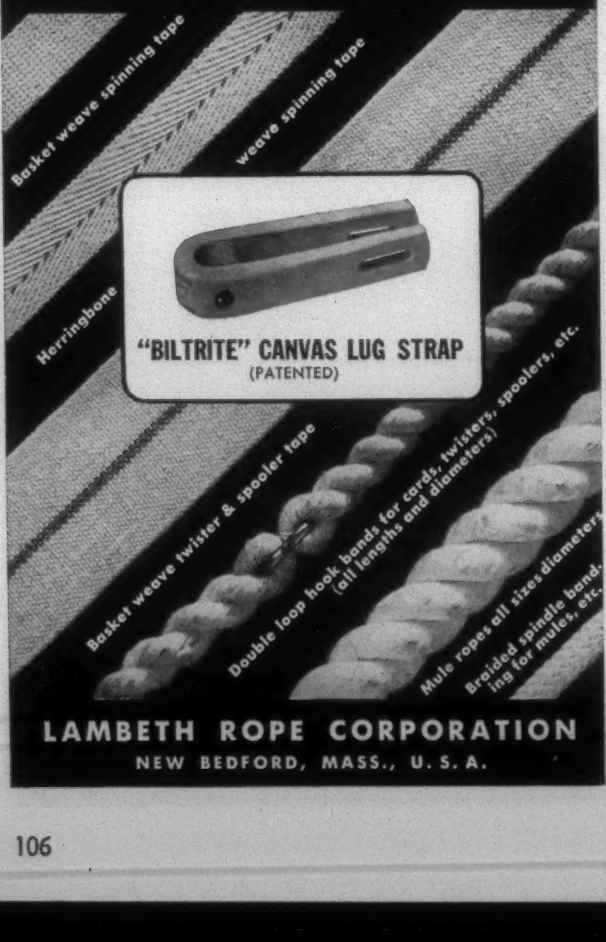
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hensive training course in the most progressive and interesting phase of textiles—the weaving of synthetic fabric." It is most appropriate, he said, that Burlington, which has pioneered in the development and weaving of man-made or manufactured textile fibers, should make this gift to help textile students gain a full knowledge of synthetic weaving. Mr. Huffines is a graduate of Philadelphia Textile Institute, class of 1926, and a trustee of the foundation.

Speaking for the institute, Bertrand W. Hayward, director, paid tribute to the interest of Burlington Mills in textile education. "We appreciate the contribution Burlington Mills has made to us in the interests of textile education. The Burlington Mills Weaving Laboratory will be devoted to the development of young men in the art and science of textiles to that the industry may be assured of being in the forefront of American industrial progress."

The Burlington Foundation also made a gift of $20,000 to the capital fund of Textile Research Institute, Inc., it was made known by A. G. Ashcroft of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., president of the institute. The gift, it was announced, will be used to pay for property and equipment which will aid the institute to carry out its long-range research program.

W. Bailey Sellars, vice-president in charge of research and development of Burlington Mills Corp. said in presenting the gift on behalf of the Burlington Foundation, "the contribution signifies the importance which Burlington Mills attaches to long-range textile research and the confidence which it holds in the ability of the institute to carry it out."

"The institute's capital fund," explained Mr. Ashcroft, "was set up several years ago and is often associated with the late Harold De Witt Smith through whose untiring efforts it was built to a level which permitted acquisition and equipping of the T.R.I. laboratories in Princeton, N. J. With increasing demands by the industry for log-range research, additional equipment is constantly needed. Hence, the institute directors are seeking contributions to the capital fund with the object of having available funds to meet the rapidly developing industry-wide program under the direction of Dr. J. H. Dillon, research director."

Trade Groups Announce Convention Data

Of interest to those planning to attend the annual conventions of either the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, or the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, are the following announcements.

The 50th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia will be held at the Sheraton Plaza and Princess Issena Hotels, Daytona Beach, Fla., May 17-19, according to an announcement by T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the organization. Business sessions of the Golden Anniversary meeting will be held at the Sheraton Plaza, the headquarters hotel, according to the announcement, but the association's annual banquet and the suppliers' reception will take place at the Princess Issena Hotel, where larger facilities are available.

This year, all non-members of the association are being asked to make their own hotel reservations on forms supplied by the association's office in Atlanta. All rooms at the Sheraton Plaza have been reserved for textile mill executives only, but the full facilities of the Princess Issena Hotel, and a limited number of accommodations at both the White-hall and Seabreeze Manor Hotels are available to non-members. Non-members of the association who desire to attend the convention should request reservation forms from the following address: Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, 740 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Ga. Only requests received on the proper form will be accepted by the hotels, and, in view of the large attendance that is expected, officials of the association suggest that all reservations be made immediately.

For those planning to attend the A.C.M.I. convention in Palm Beach, Fla., March 30-April 1, Eastern Air Lines announces a special flight, in addition to its regular schedule, for the convenience of those executives. E.A.L. has arranged for a plane to leave Charlotte, N. C., at 5:05 p. m. March 29, which will arrive at West Palm Beach, Fla., at 8:39 p. m. On the return flight, the plane will leave West Palm Beach April 2 at 8:35 a. m. and will arrive in Charlotte at 12:09 p. m. The round trip fare, including tax, is $84.76.

Arrangements have been completed to hold the 44th annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., Thursday and Friday, Oct. 12-13. Members are requested not to attempt to make reservations at the Carolina Hotel until they are supplied with printed reservation blanks. Plans should be made for arrival at the Carolina Hotel during the day Thursday, Oct. 12. The meeting will close with a banquet session on Friday evening. Reservation blanks will be mailed to members in ample time to make the necessary reservations.

Textile Learners To Get 75-Cent Minimum

The Labor Department Jan. 16 refused to grant the textile industry authority to hire learners at pay rates below the federal 75-cents-an-hour minimum. Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb expressed the following view on this subject:

"On the basis of all information before me, I find that there is, at the present time, no necessity, in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, to provide by special industry-wide regulations for learners in the textile industry at sub-minimum wage rates."

Despite the refusal to grant an industry-wide exemption, individual employers may apply to the department for learners' certificates.

Claim Obsolete Machinery Hinders British

Britain's textile industry is producing a fairly good grade of cloth, but outmoded machinery and methods leaves them far behind the United States in textile efficiency, Robert J. McCamey, superintendent of the Pepperell Mfg. Co. plant at Lindale, Ga., stated upon his return from an European textile exposition and a tour of English textile areas for several weeks. Mr. McCamey said some of the new machinery shown at the exposition was practically on a par with the American equipment, but he found none superior.

Mr. McCamey said, however, a tour of the Manchester textile area failed to disclose any up-to-date machinery in actual operation. Few automatic looms are used in England, he said, despite the general use of them in the United States for nearly 50 years.

The average age of Britain's textile workers is far above that of this country, averaging between 48 and 50 years, he

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said. Mr. McCamey said that labor unions in England had opposed modernization of the plants and installation of new machinery because of fear it would bring a reduction in the number of workers.

The visit of the Anglo-American textile group to Japan has been tentatively scheduled for sometime in April. This decision was announced recently following a meeting of the officials of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute in Greenville, S. C. The tentative date was selected following consultations with Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the Anglo-American Textile Conference held recently in New York, and with the various government agencies concerned, among them S.C.A.P. Exact determination of the date for the journey of the group which will consist of four representatives each of the American and British cotton industries will be conditioned on the convenience of the British representatives and will be announced following consultation with officials of the British Cotton Board.

The personnel of the American group has not yet been designated but it is expected that the appointments will be announced within the next few weeks, according to Ellison S. McKissick, president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, who presided at the meeting. Selection of the April date will make it possible for all American members of the group to attend the annual meeting of the institute at Palm Beach, Fla., March 30-April 1. The visit to Japan was strongly recommended by the Anglo-American Textile Conference.

Post-war Features of Japanese Cotton Textile Industry and its Problems is the title of a 32-page booklet being distributed by the All Japan Cotton Spinners Association. Among subjects discussed in the booklet are: equipment of cotton textile industry; supply of raw cotton; rate of operation and production of textiles; exportation of cotton goods; problem facing Japanese cotton spinning industry; labor situation in the spinning industry; and important role played by the cotton industry for the autonomy of Japanese economy. The foreword to the booklet states: "The rehabilitation of the Japanese economy depends very greatly upon the Japanese cotton textile industry. This was true not only during the past post-war period of four years but it is the prevailing belief that such dependence will become more intensive in the future in connection with Japan's progress on the road towards her economic autonomy."

Wool Bureau Outlines Research Problems

Recommendations for research designed to meeting existing technical and production problems in the woolen and worsted industry have been compiled by Giles E. Hopkins, technical director of The Wool Bureau, Inc. His findings were released Jan. 23, by the bureau in a booklet entitled *Suggested Research and Development Studies for the Woolen and Worsted Industry.*

As the first comprehensive analysis of fundamental and applied research, the program is based on an eight-month survey of research centers and wool textile mills supporting their own research departments in this country. It contains recommendations for research considered by Mr. Hopkins to be essential to maintaining the leadership of the American wool textile industry.

Among the specific problems analyzed and recommended for research by Mr. Hopkins are, for mill processing: "Wool Scouring and Wool Grease Recovery," "Chemical Modification to Give Whiter Wools," "Lubrication of Wool Fiber for Processing," "Cause of Difference Between Skein and Top Dyed Yarns," "Device to Tie In Warp Beams," and "Carbonization." In the field of laboratory tests and standards he named: "Laboratory, or Miniature, Reproductions of Mill Processing Equipment," "Simplified Tests for Wool Fiber Characteristics," "Wool Dermatitis and Allergies," "Sorption of Gases by Wool," "Electrostatics," and "Effect of Heat," "Moisture and Time on Fiber Quality." Product development research suggested covered "Scientific Design of Wool Fabrics" and "Protective Clothing," while in the field of production and marketing the recommendation named was "Elimination of Black Fibers from White Wool" and "Improved Containers for Shipping Wool."

In his introduction, Mr. Hopkins declared that his study was aimed at attempting to assist the industry in fulfilling its responsibility to provide research laboratories with information on what is needed. "The Wool Bureau presents this compilation of suggested studies to individuals who are responsible for the initiation, sponsorship and execution of research and development activities," he continued. "As the result of extensive contact with the industry and its consumers, this summary may serve as a guide in the selection of problems for attention. The Wool Bureau offers its assistance to laboratories who may be interested in individual programs by helping to establish direct contact with mills which have suggested the problem involved and with other investigators who may be working on developments of associated interest."

Defining the importance of the wool industry, second largest textile industry in the United States, the booklet shows that the capital investment in the woolen and worsted mills has been estimated at more than $200 million and employs around 150,000 workers. In the 1947 Census of Manufactures, it is continued, the value of woven wool fabrics was reported at $1.4 billion.

Armour Report Lists Research Progress

Accomplishments in a wide variety of scientific fields make up an annual report issued recently by Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology. Descriptions of more than 200 research projects undertaken by foundation scientists and engineers during the 1948-1949 fiscal year appear in the 44-page report. A total of 296 research projects were undertaken by 630 staff members at Armour Research Foundation during the year, according to the report. Sponsored by industry, government agencies, and the foundation itself, the projects represent an investment of more than $4,000,000. This was an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year.

Of interest to the textile industry were reports from Mexico City of continuing pilot plant operations in obtaining henequen wax from waste products of fiber decortication, with two basic refining methods now being subjected to further tests; and evaluation of a process for industrial-

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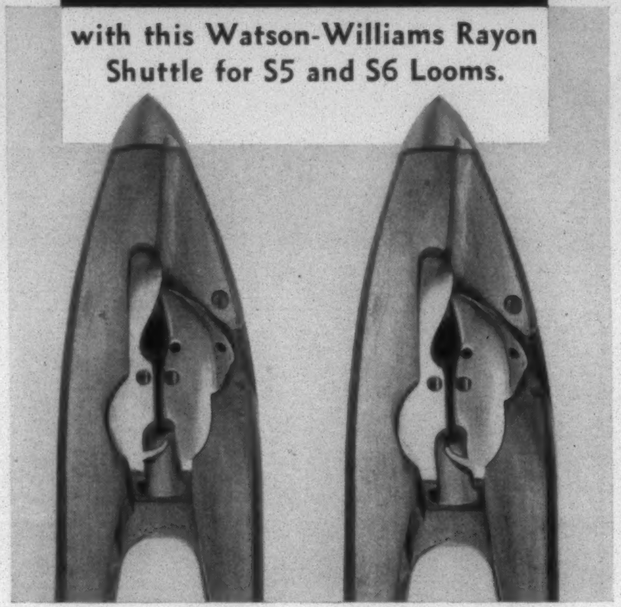

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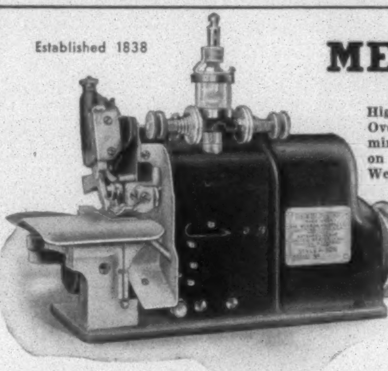

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izing maguey fiber and an examination of the possibility of obtaining by-products.

From Puerto Rico the report tells of a rapid process of retting coir fiber in from four to five days, developed for the Puerto Rico Fiber Corp. of Mayaguez. The new retting process produced a fiber from dry coconut husks which handles with greater ease in the spinning operations and produced a yarn of greater strength than fiber prepared from dry husks by the customary decorticating process.

Other representative projects included in the report are: A study made for Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co. of the possibility of producing a more uniform cotton sliver to improve the qualities of cotton thread. Initial studies are in progress to determine measurements of sliver evenness and methods of producing uniformity. A fundamental study of protein fibers has been undertaken for Ethicon Suture Laboratories, Inc.

Among members of the foundation board of trustees are Alfred Kauffmann, director of Link-Belt Co.; John W. Leslie, chairman of the board of Signode Steel Strapping Co.; William H. Regnery, president of Joanna-Western Mills Co.; and Carl J. Sharp, president of Acme Steel Co.

Name Chairmen For Yarn Group Outing

Chairmen of committees for the annual outing and golf tournament of the Carolina Yarn Association were announced last month by William J. Yates of Johnston Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C., association president. The event will be held May 11-13 at Pinehurst, N. C.

Committee chairmen are: entertainment, Norman A. Cocke, Jr., American Viscose Corp., Charlotte; golf, Darden Hampton, Comer-Avondale Mills, Inc., Charlotte; prizes, J. Hanes Lassiter of Lassiter Press, Charlotte; invitations, James E. MacDougall, Jr., Barnhardt Bros. Co., Charlotte; refreshments, William G. Vetterlein, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C.; and skeet, William C. Dodson, Smith Drum & Co., Philadelphia.

Bur-Mil Executives Address Three Groups

Three officials of Burlington Mills Corp. were speakers last month at meetings in Boston, Mass., and Virginia conducted by business, civic and student groups.

Robert L. Huffines, Jr., president of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York in an address Jan. 9 at the meeting of the Apparel Industries of New England in Boston, predicted that the next ten years will see textile development even more revolutionary than that of the past quarter century, with man-made fibers and yarns spearheading the advance. "To me, it is not beyond the realm of possibility to foresee these new man-made fibers and yarns doing to the woolen and worsted industry what rayon did to the silk industry," Mr. Huffines asserted. "As a matter of fact, the present bleating of the old die-hards in the woolen industry about the inroads of synthetics brings to mind nostalgic memories of the silk industry when rayon and acetate came into the textile market."

With industry intensively seeking prospective talent for key jobs, the average business executive today gives more time to the development of key personnel under him than to any other activity, C. Eugene Rowe, treasurer of Burlington Mills Corp., told a group of seniors at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Jan. 13. Speaking before the V.P.I. Association for the Advancement of Engineering Emphasis, Mr. Rowe told the future engineering graduates that the common aim of both industry and the schools is the development of "better men for the future."

"The success of any industry depends on its ability to deliver to the consuming public an ever improved product or service at a price more people can afford," the textile official said. "Achieving this requires constant improvement in methods and machines, and a flow of new ideas. All of these come only through constant improvement in leadership. Quality of leadership is the single factor most responsible for the success of any free enterprise. And the primary consideration of any progressive industry today is in developing top quality leadership at every level of management that can push the organization continually to greater achievements."

Emphasizing the necessity for good employee and good public relations in the successful operation of any business, J. L. Williams, industrial relations director of Burlington Mills, told Smyth County, Va., businessmen Jan. 12 that they should "never lose sight of principles in favor of expedients."

"In today's highly competitive business world, the successful business is still the one that stems from a sound basic philosophy—whose ethics reflect character, integrity and unselfish service to the public. In addition," he said, "the successful business is the one that not only does good, but makes sure that it gets credit for doing it." Mr. Williams delivered the principal address before the annual membership meeting of the Marion, Va., Chamber of Commerce.

Bid Ruling To Aid Distressed Areas

An order on tie bids which will aid the placement of government contracts for supplies and services with small business firms and in distressed employment areas was announced today by Jess Larson, Administrator of General Services. The order, which determines the awards of contracts where equal bids have been received for supplies and services, is directed to all G.S.A. officials and contracting officers and applies as well to supply officers of other civilian agencies making purchases under delegation of authority from G.S.A.

Mr. Larson said that the order carries out the policy of Congress, expressed in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, which created G.S.A., that a fair share of government business shall go to small business concerns and with the President's policy of placing government contracts, where possible, in distressed employment areas. "Where equal bids are received in a non-distressed employment area, and one is submitted by a small business concern, award will be made to the small business concern," Mr. Larson said. "In the case of equal bids, two or more of which are submitted by small business concerns, award shall be made by a drawing by lot limited to the small business concerns."

The other principles established by Mr. Larson's order for

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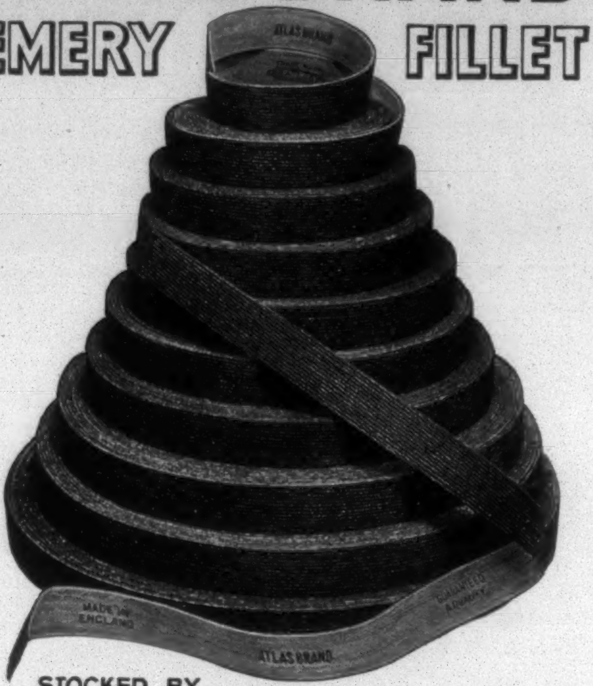

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determining the awarding of equal bids are as follows: Where equal bids are received from small business concerns, one of which is submitted by a bidder who will perform the contract in the distressed employment area, award shall be made to the small business concern which will perform the contract in the distressed employment area.

In the case of equal bids, two or more of which are submitted to small business concerns which will perform the contract in a distressed employment area, award shall be made by drawing by lot limited to the small business concerns in the distressed employment area. Where two or more equal bids are received, one bid being from a small business concern not in a distressed employment area and the other being from a bidder who, although not a small business concern, will perform the contract in a distressed employment area, award shall be made to the latter in accordance with the policy heretofore announced with respect to distressed employment areas.

In the past drawing of lots was the only determinant. "Small business concern" is defined in the order as one whose aggregate number of employees, including its affiliates, is less than 500. "Equal bids" are defined as two or more bids which are equal in all respects, taking into consideration costs of transportation, cash discounts, and other factors properly to be considered.

May Amend Rayon Trade Practice Rules

The Federal Trade Commission last month was reported to be receptive to amending its rayon industry trade practice rules on condition that rayon producers first agree that synthetic fabrics made by the acetate process are to be labeled as "acetate." It is believed in trade circles that F.T.C., before agreeing to reopen those rules, will demand that acetate producers drop present designations which the commission considers unacceptable. These would include "Estron," which has been advertised by Tennessee Eastman Corp. as the new generic term for acetate, and "Celanese," promoted by Celanese Corp. of America for its acetate products. F. T. C. would not object to those companies retaining those designations as trade names, it is said, but "acetate" would have to be the label.

The commission does agree, it is believed, that the differences between rayon made by the viscose and cuprammonium processes and synthetic made by the acetate process are real. It therefore is prepared to allow acetate producers to drop the word "rayon" altogether if they retain "acetate." But it will not do so until everyone in the trade first agrees as to what constitutes acetate and that such products are to be labeled acetate.

Exposition Attracting Many Exhibitors

More than 150 manufacturers of machinery, equipment, accessories, supplies, primary and fabricating materials and parts have applied for space in the 16th Southern Textile Exposition, to be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 2-7. The space is now being allotted. Preparations for the exposition are being directed from the office of the secretary in Textile Hall.

I.C.S. Has New Texts On Synthetics

Two new instruction texts detailing all synthetic fibers and how to spin them on cotton spinning systems have been announced by Admiral George S. Bryan, dean of the faculty at International Correspondence Schools. According to Admiral Bryan, students working in textile companies are asking increasingly for information on the entire synthetic fiber field. The new texts were prepared to meet that demand. The first, *Spinning Synthetic Fibers on the Cotton System,* is the work of Saco-Lowell engineer A. L. Landau. He diagrams step-by-step instructions in opening, blending, picking, carding, drawing and the roving processes. The text has been added as a standard unit in the I.C.S. course in cotton spinning.

The other new text, *Man-Made Fibers,* was prepared by John K. Stearns, director of the I.C.S. School of Textiles. It teaches physical and production characteristics of every synthetic fiber now in production. All the rayons and their spinning are studied in detail, and the text, which includes a historical and commercial background of man-made fibers in general, also deals specifically with fibers such as orlon, saran, polyethylene, azlon, plexon and glass. "We have tried," Admiral Bryan said, "to make *Man-Made Fibers* a comprehensive study of an industry within an industry, and to give textile students a broader knowledge of their entire field." The text becomes a standard unit in the I.C.S. rayon course and an optional unit in cotton courses.

Inventory Pricing Method Proving Popular

Nine out of 13 major textile companies used the "Last-in, first-out" (Lifo) method of inventory pricing last year, according to "Accounting Techniques Used in Published Corporate Annual Reports," a study published by the American Institute of Accountants. The Lifo method is based on the assumption that the goods sold will be at the price of the most recent purchases.

The nine companies who used all or a part of the Lifo method were American Viscose Corp., Belding Heminway Co., Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., Pacific Mills, United Merchants & Mfgrs., Inc., Dwight Mfg. Co., Cannon Mills Co., and Burlington Mills Corp.

While Lifo has been used in America for about ten years, it is not new in principle and can be traced to British metal trades in the nineteenth century. The prime purpose of the Lifo inventory method is to bring about, in the determination of profits in the financial accounts, a greater correlation between sales prices and costs. The method reverses the normal procedure of costing sales at earliest or average prices and applies latest costs against current sales. Lifo is generally regarded as a means of bringing costs into the operating statement more nearly on the price level as sales. Lifo adherents consider the method to be a fundamental protection against the dissipation of capital. They also contend that Lifo shows a stricter operating profit or loss.

Trade Editors Slate Institute May 5-6

The South Atlantic Council of Industrial Editors will convene in Chapel Hill, N. C., May 5-6 for its second annual Industrial Editors Institute. Approximately 30 editors are expected to attend the institute which will be sponsored by the University of North Carolina's School of Commerce and School of Journalism. Theme of the institute will be "Industrial Journalism—Its Techniques and Purposes." R. Alton Jackson, editor of *The Amplifier,* published by the Western Electric Co. at Winston-Salem, N. C., is president of the South Atlantic Council of Industrial Editors.

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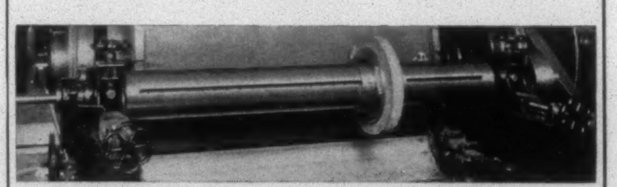

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Merchants' Leader Optimistic About Market

Bright promise of continued market activity, a high rate of cotton goods production and consumption, and full and steady mill employment were foreseen Feb. 9 for the current year by W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Reporting to the annual meeting of the association, held at 40 Worth Street, he expressed the feeling that the market would stand a good chance to escape the "high fever of inflated values which marked our earlier experience in a post-war seller's market." At the meeting four new directors were elected for three-year terms as follows: Alonzo F. Bonsal of Joshua L. Baily & Co., Inc.; Willfred W. Lufkin, Jr., of Dan River Mills, Inc.; George M. Miller of Turner Halsey Co.; and Robert T. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Richard G. Conant of Wellington Sears & Co., Inc., submitted his report as treasurer and John L. Severance the secretary's report.

Providing a stable foundation for the cotton goods markets this year, Mr. Bell stated that "cost fluctuations have been pretty well eliminated, under government support of raw cotton values and the prevailing scale of peak wages which during the past year have been shored up further by the new legal minimum of 75 cents an hour. Mill stocks which were pressing and hurrying the market a year ago are once again negligible, and it is our general impression, without authentic statistics, that trade inventories remain on the low side, particularly when it comes to stocks in the hands of department stores and retail merchants generally."

Mr. Bell held the primary market "in the best balance it has stood in early February of any of the post-war years." He noted that there had been times when it was better sold ahead, but that prices then had had a speculative margin. Again, last year, with somewhat lower prices, the "whole psychology on the buyer's side was steeped in fear" and liquidation was going on despite a high rate of public consumption. He cited a per capita basis of cotton goods production for 1949 of less than 53½ linear yards of broad woven goods, compared with 60 in 1948 and with 60½ in 1939. Under prevailing conditions, he held, "it seems reasonable to expect that consumption potentialities should measure up to these former experiences of around 60 linear yards per capita."

Good Business Until Summer Is Seen

Active demand, firm prices and high levels of production are indicated for the major textile fabrics until at least mid-1950, according to a review of current trends released by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The report, prepared in the textile and leather division, Office of Domestic Commerce, says that the influences at work in the fields of cotton, rayon and wool goods are varied in kind and degree, but that their net effect adds up to greater strength for the industry during the first half year.

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A factor common to all fields is the improved retail situation, according to the review. Retail apparel sales did not take the sharp drop forecast by many observers in early 1949, with the result that purchases ran at a higher rate than production of garments. Retailers were reluctant to replenish inventories during the first half of last year, but by the end of Summer lack of adequate stocks became so pronounced that a rush to sources of supply set in. Cutters and mills, however, had geared their production to demand and could not meet the immediate wants of their customers. Faced with this situation, retailers became willing to place advance orders.

With the growing use of several fibers in individual textile plants, it has become increasingly difficult to discuss situations in the traditional terms of "cotton manufacturing," "wool goods," and "rayon weaving," the report points out. However, there still is not an all-inclusive "textile industry," and the primary branches of the industry are discussed in the review under the customary headings. The review was prepared by A. Henry Thurston, chief of the textile and leather division.

Cotton Supply Set At 21,300,000 Bales

The prospective cotton supply for the 1949-1950 season has been set by the Agriculture Department at 21,300,000 running bales, including the 1949 crop of 15,800,000 bales. The balance of the estimate by the Outlook and Situation Board of the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics is made up of a carryover of 5,300,000 bales and imports totaling 200,000 bales.

The prediction would make the supply for this season 3,400,000 bales more than in 1948-1949 and about on a par with the 1935-1939 average of 21,400,000 bales. The 1949 crop was the sixth largest on record.

The board expects the average grade of the 1949 cotton crop to be the lowest in four years, with the average staple length about one inch, slightly shorter than in 1948. Rainy weather during much of the growing and early harvesting periods and increased production in areas where lower grades were dominant caused the lower average.

The board also forecast that domestic mill consumption, on a daily rate basis, in 1949-1950 would top the 1948-1949 level by a considerable margin. It was figured that domestic mill consumption for the first five months of the cotton season, August-December, 1949, totaled 3,606,000 bales, or two per cent more than that period in the previous season. The board pointed out, however, that mill consumption this season had been on an upward trend, while the move all last season was downward.

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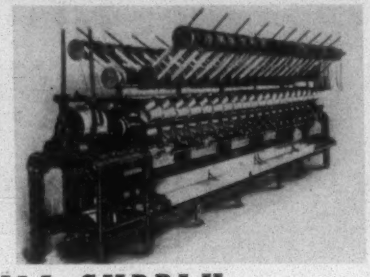

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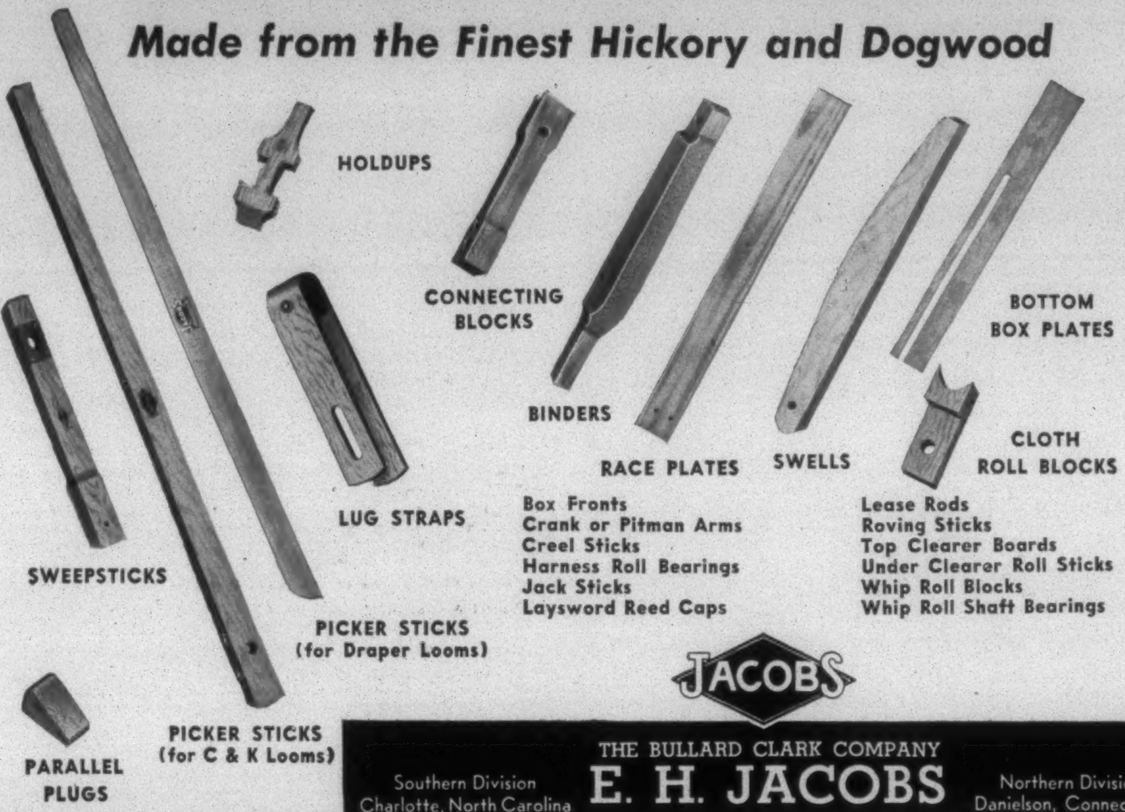

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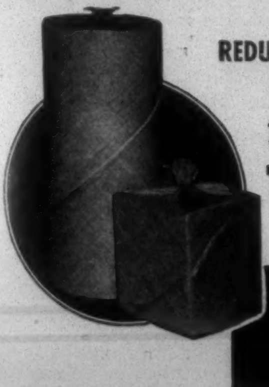

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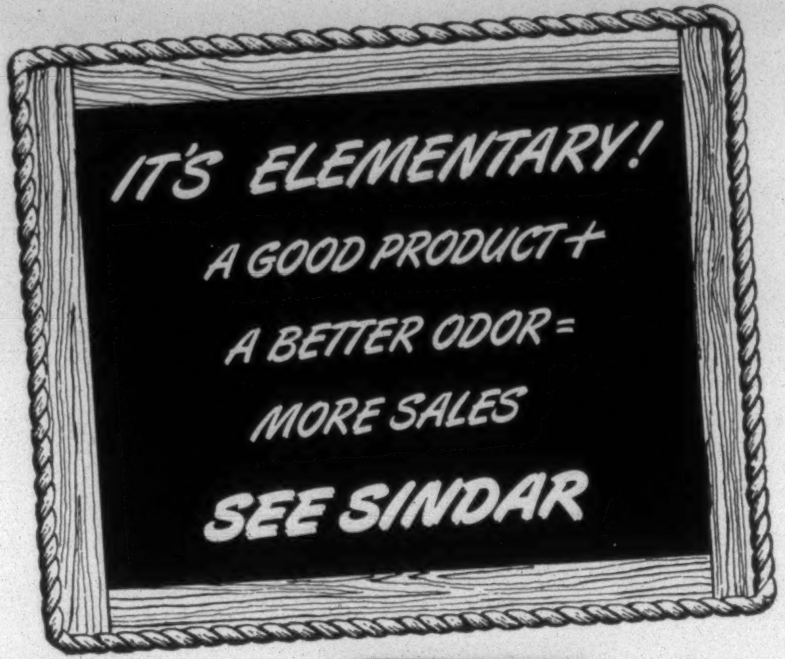

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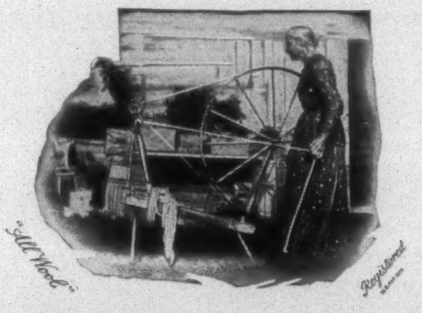

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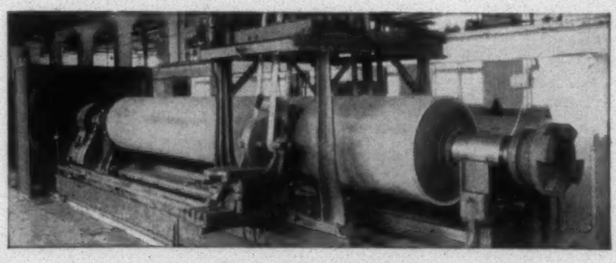

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WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., R. I. Dalton, Mgr.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou Reprs.: M. J. Bentley and B. B. Peacock.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Repr.: William K. Shirley, Box 84, Ware Shoals, S. C.

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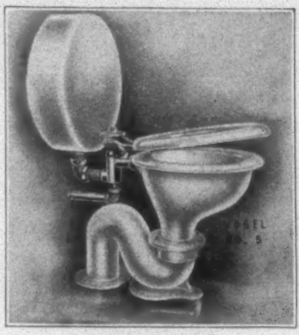

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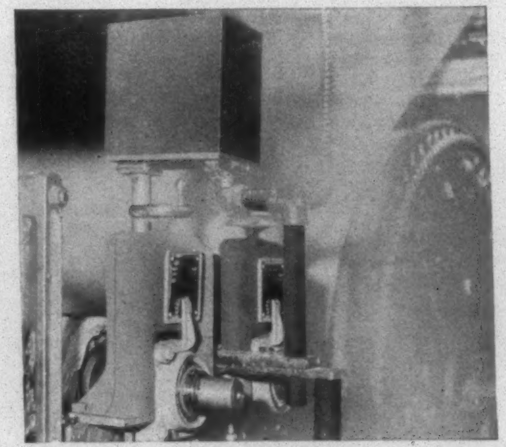

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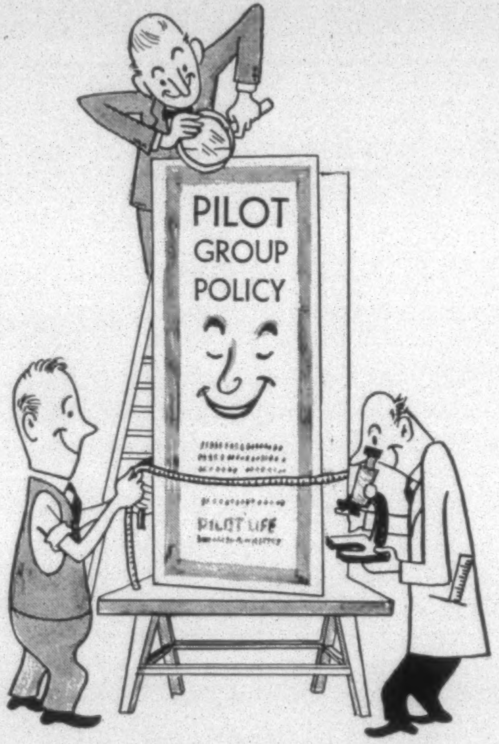

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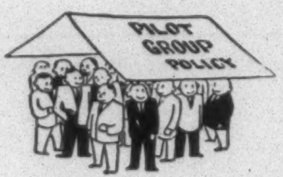

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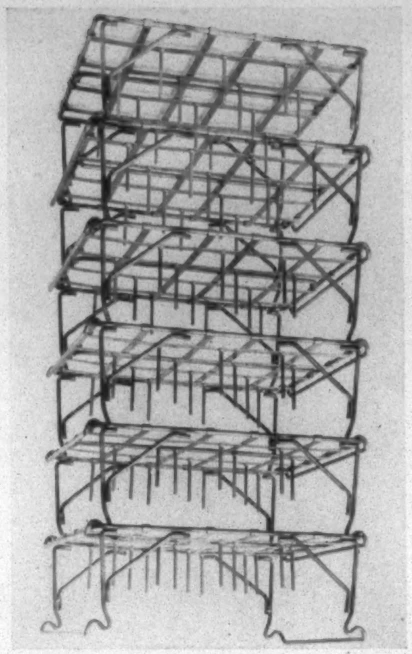

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONAL NEWS

F. E. Bozeman has resigned as technical superintendent of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., to become Southern manager for Atkinson, Haserick & Co. of 211 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., importers and builders of textile machinery for 127 years. Mr. Bozeman, who currenly is chairman of the Southern Textile Association board of governors, will open offices and warehouse for the company at 1639 West Morehead Street, Charlotte, N. C., sometime in April. John L. Coon, Jr., president of Atkinson, Haserick, was in Charlotte late this month to make arrangements for the new Southern headquarters. He and Mr. Bozeman, who held positions with Whitin Machine Works at Charlotte and Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn., prior to joining Dan River, are now on a six-week inspection tour of the firm's interests in England, France and Switzerland.

The building the company has leased in Charlotte contains 8,000 square feet of floor space. Mr. Bozeman said there is a strong possibility the company may eventually carry on the actual manufacture of textile machinery here. The machinery the company will show at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City, N. J., in May will later be brought to Charlotte for exhibit. Atkinson, Haserick & Co., founded in 1823, is one of the oldest and biggest firms of its kind in the world. Its products include complete lines of machinery for the manufacture of woolens, worsteds and cottons. The company's affiliations include Prince-Smith and Stells, Ltd., Societe Alsacienne de Constructions Mechaniques, Taylor, Wordsworth & Co., Ltd., Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Holdsworth Gill Screw Co., Inc., Standard Fabricators, Robert Levaux & Co., Thomas Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., William Ayrton & Co., Ltd., Plutte, Koecke & Co., and Centrif-Air Machine Co., Inc.

Raymond W. Harris was promoted from general manager to vice-president of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., at the annual meeting of stockholders early this month. Also advanced were Hugh C. Chatham, from vice-president to the newly-created post of executive vice-president; Fred L. Neaves, from superintendent to general superintendent; and E. M. Hodel, from assistant superintendent to superintendent.

J. Hugh Bolton, president of Whitin Machine Works, has been elected president of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers. Mr. Bolton succeeds Robert Leeson, president of Universal Winding Co., who served two terms. Frederic W. Howe, Jr., vice-president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, was named vice-president of the association, succeeding Mr. Bolton. Re-elected was Samuel F. Rockwell of Davis & Furber Machine Co., treasurer.

J. Elmer Hahn has been named president and treasurer of Lebanon (Tenn.) Woolen Mills, succeeding Howard K. Edgerton, who was elected chairman of the board. Other officers elected were John C. Morrison, vice-president, secretary and general manager; Henry Counts, vice-president and sales manager; and Robert F. Hahn, assistant vice-president.

Paul Salmony has succeeded J. N. Baccash as general manager of the weaving division of the Beaunit Mills plant at East Rockingham, N. C. . . . S. H. Nouvier has been added to the supervisory staff as production manager of the weaving division.

Grady W. Bowers, production supervisor for Wellington Sears Co., is retiring under the company's retirement plan Feb. 28 after 21 years of service. He will be succeeded by Virgil H. Hampton, who was formerly production manager of Fairfax (Ala.) Mill, a division of West Point Mfg. Co., for whom Wellington Sears Co. acts as selling agent. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama.

Elbert Pride, previously with Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon, Ga., and Dan River Mills, Inc., at Danville, Va., has been named executive vice-president of Woodstock Enterprises, Inc., of Anniston, Ala., and will take over active management of the C. K. Turk Corp. subsidiary there.

Hollie B. McCormac, Jr., has been elected president of Virginia Woolen Co. at Winchester, Va., succeeding W. V. E. Terhune of New York City, now chairman of the board. Mr. McCormac, whose father for many years was president of the firm, has been serving as treasurer only. Other officials are L. G. Sjostrum, buyer and vice-president for general management and supervision; L. I. Rice, vice-president for labor relations; and A. E. Lewis, secretary and assistant treasurer.

OBITUARIES

Perry A. Carpenter, 63, retired textile plant executive of Lenoir, N. C., died Feb. 13. His wife and three sons survive.

George Simmons Harris, 69, chairman of the board of Dan River Mills, Inc., died at Danville, Va., Feb. 16 following a long illness. One of the most widely known and respected men in the textile industry, Mr. Harris was credited with originating the idea for and being instrumental in founding the Cotton-Textile Institute and was the 30th president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association during the 1927-28 term; these two trade groups last year were merged under his leadership into the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. He was born at Cedartown, Ga., and began his career there as a mill mechanic. His first supervisory position was that of master mechanic for Aragon (Ga.) Mills, and after a year on this job he studied at Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, completing the standard three-year technical course in 1½ years. He also studied at Georgia Institute of Technology and the United States Naval Academy. Thereafter he was an executive with mills at Sycamore, Ala., College Park, Ga., and Lanett, Ala. He joined Exposition Cotton Mills at Atlanta, Ga., in the middle '20s as operations executive, and while with this firm was named president of the A.C.M.A. In 1930, the American Red Cross named Mr. Harris to direct a cotton clothing relief drive, a job that made him responsible for converting nearly a million bales of government cotton into fabrics and clothing for distribution to needy persons throughout the nation. After several years with Exposition he joined the headquarters of Springs Cotton Mills at Lancaster, S. C., as executive vice-president, leaving there in 1940 to become president and treasurer of Dan River. Last year, because of declining health, he was made Dan River's board chairman. His widow and two daughters survive. Funeral services were held Feb. 17 at Danville, with burial in Atlanta the following day.

Frank M. Inman, 73, of Atlanta, Ga., a director of Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills and a former director of Exposition Cotton Mills Co. and Gate City Mills Co. of Atlanta, died Feb. 10 while vacationing in Florida. At the time of his retirement from active business in 1945 he was connected with Williamson, Inman & Co. Mr. Inman was the first president of the Atlantic Cotton Association and was second president of the American Cotton Shippers Association. Surviving are his wife, four sons and a daughter.

George F. McDuffee, president and treasurer of Fred D. Devine Co. of Utica, N. Y., manufacturer of covered rollers for the textile industry, died this month. He is survived by his widow.

Frank V. McLane, 50, president and manager of Southern Loom Reed Mfg. Co., died Feb. 11 at his home in Gaffney, S. C., after an illness of a year. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a brother.

James T. Miller, service manager for H & B American Machine Co., died Feb. 9 at his home in North Augusta, S. C. Mr. Miller had been connected with H & B for

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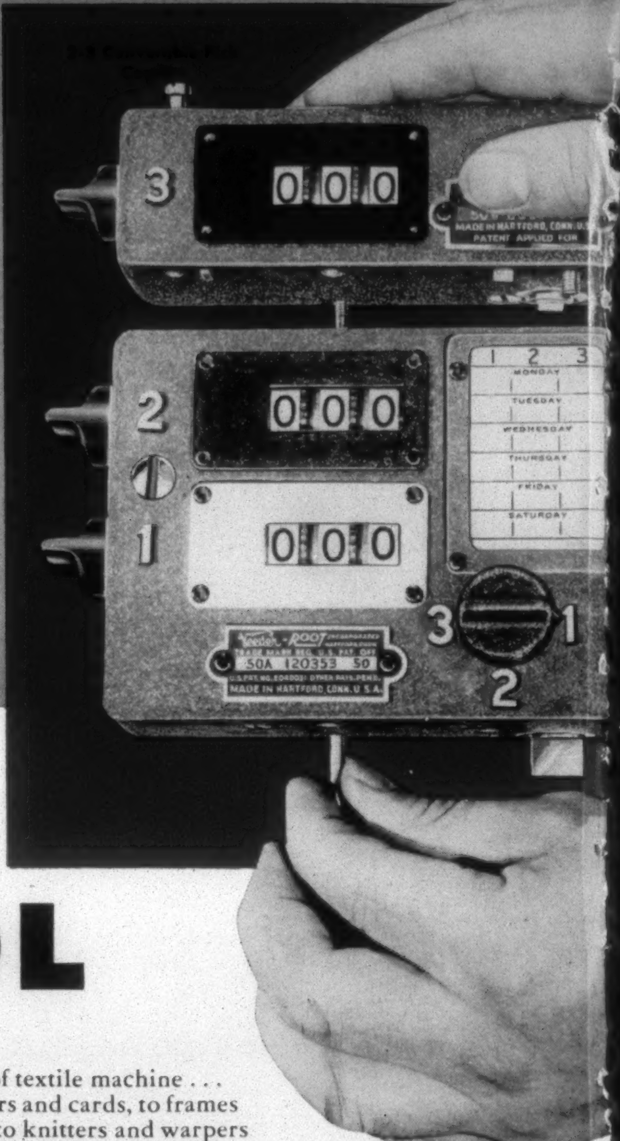

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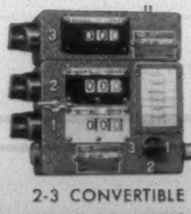

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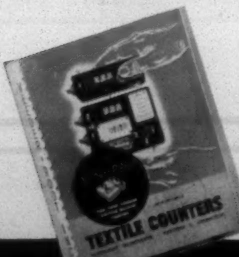
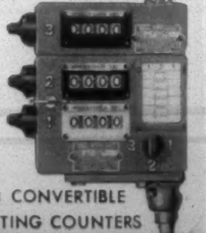


LINEAR COUNTERS



2-3 CONVERTIBLE KNITTING COUNTERS